

ARMY



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VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 579.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 113, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1874.

The following Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Clerks in the employ of the Department, Officers of the Army and Chiefs of Bureaus of the War Department must observe the rule that applications for opinions or decisions upon questions relating to official business are not to be made to officers connected with other branches of the Government without first submitting such question to the head of the Department, that it may be transmitted through the regular channels. The practice now existing in some of the Bureaus of the Department to the contrary must cease.

G. O. No. 114, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1874.

The following instructions, relative to procuring, supplying, and issuing clothing, camp and garrison equipage, are published for the information of all concerned:

Company commanders will prepare estimates of the annual allowance of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for their companies in time to forward them through the proper channels, so as to reach the Quartermaster-General's Office early in the month of June each year.

Post commanders will see that the estimates for all the troops at their posts are forwarded at the same time. No estimates should be made for more than ten per cent. in excess of the annual allowance without full explanation of the necessity therefor.

The allowance for each company will be packed separately at the clothing depot. The packages will be shipped to the post quartermaster, each one being so marked as to indicate the company for which the contents are intended. The whole will be invoiced to the post quartermaster, and the invoice from the depot will be accompanied by separate lists for each company, showing the number of each package, the contents, and the company for which intended.

After the clothing and equipage are received at a post the post quartermaster will make issues on special requisition, in the usual manner, to each company from the packages prepared for it, in such quantities and at such times as the company commanders may require. That which is not issued will be held by the post quartermaster, in trust, for the company.

Any saving of clothing or equipage made by one company may, if not needed by it, be issued to any other company that may require it, on the order of the post commander.

When a company changes station the company commander may, with approval of higher commander, take with it the clothing and equipage provided for it then remaining in the hands of the post quartermaster. The transfer will be made by invoices and receipts; or, if this is not convenient, it will remain at the post and be available for any other company.

On arrival at the new station the company commander may transfer such clothing and equipage as may not be required for immediate issue or use to the post quartermaster, to be by him held for issue to the company as needed, on special requisition.

If, on arrival of clothing and equipage at a post, any company has left for a new station since the estimate was forwarded, the clothing and equipage for such company will be forwarded to its new post in the unbroken packages. The post quartermaster will transfer it to the acting assistant quartermaster at the new post by invoices and receipts which will be made up from the lists furnished from the clothing depot.

Issues made by chief quartermasters on estimates passing through their offices, from depots under their control, will be reported, care being taken to give the number of each size of articles supplied.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 115, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1874.

Publishes the Proclamation by the President, relative to the Louisiana troubles.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending September 21, 1874.

Wednesday, September 16.

Transfer revoked.—Privates Charles A. Lantheaum, F, Second Cavalry, to the new regiment of Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Louis Albrecht, H, Sixth Cavalry, to C, Sixteenth Infantry.

Transfer.—Private James M. Miller, K, Twenty-third Infantry, to G, Fifth Cavalry, Fort Whipple, A. T.

Discharged.—Privates George W. Webb, alias George W. West, G, Third Infantry; James Morrissey, General Service U. S. Army.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Cal-

ifornia for assignment to duty, at such time as his services may be required in that Department, in addition to his duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board now in session at San Francisco, Cal.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, First Infantry (Lower Brule Agency, D. T.)

Thursday, September 17.

Discharged.—Unattached Recruit Joseph Stone, Tenth Infantry; Privates Edwin H. Cady, Battery F, Fifth Artillery; William H. Sharp, F, Seventh Cavalry; George Nichols, K, Eighth Cavalry.

An Examining Board to consist of Major Richard M. Hill, Captains Frank H. Phipps, John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the Ordnance Agency in New York City on the 1st of October, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine officers who have been selected for transfer to the Ordnance Department, under section 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874.

The junior member will act as Recorder.

The proceedings of the Board will be forwarded through the Chief of Ordnance to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 82, August 3, 1874, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended four months.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., relieving Captain John Livers.

Captain John Livers, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, on being relieved, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Post Chaplain C. L. Hequembourg, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Oregon, and will proceed to Camp Douglas, U. T., for duty at that station, reporting by letter on his arrival there to the Commanding General Department of the Platte.

Friday, September 18.

Restored to duty.—Private Thomas Linn, M, Fifth Artillery, alias Thomas Lawrence, K, Thirteenth Infantry, transferred to M, Fourth Artillery.

Transfer revoked.—Private Joseph Frazier, G, Third Cavalry, to D, Eighth Cavalry.

Hospital Steward Lafayette G. Ripley, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon John H. Kinsman in Special Orders No. 189, August 31, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended to November 1, 1874.

Saturday, September 19.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Major H. C. Hodges, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, is relieved from the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 157, July 20, 1874, from this office, and will return to his proper station without delay.

Discharged.—Corporal John A. Perkey, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Private Leander A. Lemman, General Service U. S. Army, Fort Whipple, Va.

Transfer revoked.—Privates Charles A. Hagerman, F, Eighth Cavalry, to B, Seventh Infantry; Henry Goehler, General Service U. S. Army, to D, First Cavalry.

Monday, September 21.

So much of Special Orders No. 183, August 21, 1874, from this office, as relieves First Lieutenant Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, from duty at the Kentucky University, to take effect in time to enable him to join his company October 1, 1874, is amended to take effect December 18, 1874.

Hospital Steward W. G. Harden, U. S. Army, now on duty at Camp Baker, M. T., will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The leave of absence granted Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 186, August 27, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended six months.

Restored to duty without trial.—Musician John A. McDonald, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 19:

Companies D, F, and H, Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich., to New Orleans, La.

Company B and K, Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Porter, N. Y., to New Orleans, La.

Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to New Orleans, La.

Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Gratiot, Mich., to New Orleans, La.

Headquarters, Companies A, B, C, G, I, and K, Twenty-third Infantry, to Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Companies D, F, and H, Twenty-third Infantry, to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, to Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 45, Washington, June 23, 1874

In the case of Captain William H. Penrose, Third Infantry, the mitigated sentence of a G. C.-M., promulgated in G. C.-M. O. No. 41, W. D., A.-G. O., Washington, May 21, 1874, is hereby changed so as to designate the post at which his company is or may be stationed as the place for the execution of so much thereof as relates to confinement.

G. C.-M. O. No. 55, Washington, July 22, 1874.

Par. 3, G. C.-M. O. No. 5, W. D., A.-G. O., Washington, January 15, 1873, is hereby amended so as to make the dismissal of Edward T. Ryan, late second lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, take effect February 28, 1873.

G. C.-M. O. No. 64, Washington, August 13, 1874.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 7, 1874, pursuant to S. O. No. 140, W. D., A.-G. O., Washington, June 26, 1874, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Third Artillery, is president, was arraigned and tried: Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery. Charge I.—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 9th Article of War. Specification: that having been ordered by his commanding officer, Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, in an indorsement dated April 29, 1874, upon a communication of the accused, to state his reasons for not causing certain accounts against his company, referred to in said communication, to be paid, and to furnish said information without delay, he had disobeyed said order, up to June 12, 1874, and failed to comply with or in any way to notice the same. Charge II.—Neglect of duty. That having had referred and delivered to him a communication of June 2, 1874, from the same headquarters, calling for a report of the cause of his failure to make a reply to the said indorsement, he had up to the same time, failed in any way to notice said communication. All this at Madison Barracks, N. Y. To first charge and specification the accused pleaded not guilty; to the second specification, admits the facts as set forth in the specification; to the charge, not guilty. The court found him of Charge I, and specification not guilty; of Charge II, and specification guilty, and sentenced him to be reprimanded in General Orders. The court is thus lentient owing to circumstances surrounding the accused at the time of the receipt of the communication referred to in the specification, and from the fact that appears in evidence that he did reply to said communication shortly after such circumstances were partially moved. The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. It is presumed that to an officer of the experience and standing of Captain Bainbridge the judgment of the court and this approval of it will be a sufficient admonition, and that he will not again be found wanting in exact fidelity to discipline. Captain Bainbridge was released from his arrest upon the charges which were the subject of these proceedings, and will report in writing to his commanding officer: court dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. No. 65, Washington, August 13, 1874.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Sanders, W. T., May 26, 1874, pursuant to S. O. No. 97, W. D., A.-G. O., Washington, May 4, 1874, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Luther F. Bradley, Ninth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: First Lieutenant William C. Rawole, A. Q. M., Second Cavalry. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications alleged that while A. A. Q. M. at the post of Fort Sanders, W. T., from August, 1873, to February, 1874, being in charge of a saw-mill, the property of the United States, he allowed it to be used for the manufacture of railroad ties, to be disposed of for the benefit of the private interests and emolument of himself and certain other officers of the Army, and citizens; that he allowed certain enlisted men detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department to be employed thereon, thereby delaying the completion of the quartermasters for the troops stationed at the post. This at Fort Sanders, W. T. That he loaned certain mules, wagons, harness, and forage, the property of the United States, to Lieutenant H. H. Lemmy, Third Cavalry, and to a citizen, Chas. H. Hutton, to be used for private purposes, in which the accused was peculiarly interested. That he made an indorsement upon a letter sent to him by the commanding officer of the post of Fort Sanders, to the effect that permission had been granted the sawyer at the Government saw-mill to use it out of hours to his own advantage, not, however, interfering with the Government work; that so far as he knew, these instructions were obeyed, that the mill was not entirely Government property; that at no time had public teams been used at the mill to the disadvantage of the Government; that not a particle of Government time had been devoted to sawing Mr. Hutton's ties, nor any material used for Mr. Hutton's benefit, nor for the benefit of any other person, to the detriment of the interests of the Government. That this statement was deceptive and untrue. To the charge and specifications the accused pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty of the charge and the specifications above summarized, which are the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, and 8th, out of eight, except that referring to his indorsement, and with an amendment to the first making the mill "partly" Government property. The court sentenced him "To be suspended from rank and command for the period of six months, and to be confined for the same period within the limits of the post where the headquarters of his regiment may be stationed." The proceedings and

findings are confirmed. The sentence, although regarded as utterly inadequate, is also confirmed, and will be duly executed. In a paper signed by eight members of the court, recommending the accused to clemency, one of reasons assigned in favor of this request is "that at frontier posts many things are done daily that are not permitted by strict interpretation of the law, but that circumstances make imperative." The Secretary of War is unwilling to believe that latitude of legal interpretation generally increases with the longitude from the seat of Government. Nor is it perceived how, on the frontier especially, circumstances can render imperative a straining of law to individual advantage. It would rather seem that in remote and thinly-peopled regions a strict observance of law was as necessary as anywhere else, and could not be better exemplified than by officers of the Army in their administration of the public rights and interests. But if there exists any such laxity of construction, as is too often merely another expression for evasion or infringement of the plain mandates of law, then only stronger reason is manifest for the vigorous action of courts-martial and their reviewing authority in the correction of the evil.

G. C.-M. O. No. 67, Washington, August 20, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, May 15, 1874, pursuant to S. O. No. 59, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 20, 1874, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried: First Lieutenant William Stephenson, Eighth Cavalry. Charge I.—"Drunk on duty, in violation of the 45th Article of War." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications alleged that while on duty with his company at dress parade, he was found drunk, reeling and staggering in the presence of the enlisted men of his company and of the garrison. This at Fort Bayard, N. M., on or about the 1st of March, 1874. The accused pleaded guilty, except as to the second charge not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was found guilty of both charges and specifications and sentenced "To be cashiered and dismissed the service." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved; but in view of unanimous recommendation of the members of the court, and of the reasons assigned for that recommendation, the sentence is mitigated to "suspension from rank and command for the period of six months."

G. C.-M., O. No. 68, Washington, August 25, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Saint Paul, Minnesota, May 25, 1874, pursuant to S. O. No. 71; dated April 13, and No. 96, dated May 15, 1874, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minnesota, and of which Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried: Captain William Stanley, Twentieth Infantry. Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications alleged that having become justly indebted at Fort Snelling, Minn., on or about the 1st of October, 1866, for \$200, for money borrowed from David I. Scott, then a first lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry, in which said regiment said Stanley was also at that date a first lieutenant, without just cause, and without giving any good or sufficient reason therefor, and with intent to defraud, the accused continuously failed and neglected to pay the said indebtedness, although payment had been demanded of him. That having become justly indebted to Private William Corcoran, Company C, Tenth Infantry, for \$300, and having failed to make payment thereof, when official reference was made to him by the Adjutant-General of the Army, under the date of July 9th, 1872, of a certain written request preferred by the said Private Corcoran to the Adjutant-General that payment of said money should be ordered, the accused made and signed an indorsement in response, to said reference, saying: "Respectfully returned to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. This claim will be paid at the rate of \$50 per month until liquidated, commencing with the month of September, 1872. Check for that amount will be forwarded to Private Corcoran's Company Commander through Adjutant-General's Office." Notwithstanding this pledge he has failed to liquidate the said indebtedness in the manner promised by him, or in any other manner. That being on the 2nd of February, 1873, justly indebted to C. Wintermute, late post-trader at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., for \$903.87, the balance due since January, 27, 1871, on an account held by the said Wintermute against him for moneys loaned, merchandize bought, etc., when reference was made to him by the Adjutant-General of the Army of a certain communication from the said Wintermute to the Adjutant-General, accompanied by a statement of said account, in response to said reference, he signed an official indorsement on said communication, dated Fort Wadsworth, D. T., February 2, 1873, as follows: "I am now, and have been for the past four months, paying \$50 per month out of my salary in settling with one of the men (Private Corcoran, Company C, Tenth Infantry), who is still in service"—the assertion contained therein being false, as in truth and fact he had not made the payments claimed by him to have been made to Private Corcoran. That in the same endorsement he wrote: "It is my intention within the next two months to commence settling with Mr. Wintermute by monthly installments;" yet failed to pay said claim, thereby exhibiting a dishonorable indifference to his just indebtedness, to the scandal and disgrace of the mili-

tary service of the United States. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and guilty to the specifications, except generally as to words implying disgraceful conduct, and to them not guilty. He was found guilty of the charge and of the specifications with certain verbal exceptions, and sentenced "To be dismissed the service." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. Captain Wm. Stanley, Twentieth Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

G. C.-M. O. Nos. 52 to 54, 56, 59 to 61, 63, 66, 69 to 71, Washington, June 23 to August 29, 1874.—Orders above enumerated relate to trials and sentences of enlisted men, and complete the series of the year as so far issued, and published in the JOURNAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers are announced in the First Artillery: First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, from Company D to Company F, vice First Lieutenant William P. Van Ness, from Company F to Company D. (S. O. No. 40, September 22, 1874.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq't's Chicago, Ill.

The Louisiana Troubles.—The following copies of official despatches relate to the military action with reference to the civil disorder. A despatch to Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, commanding department, from the War Department, September 16, by order of the President, says: Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana. Within five days from the date of the proclamation to the insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

A circular issued from Department Headquarters September 17, announced: John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the department commander of their willingness, under the President's proclamation, to surrender the State property now in their possession and to disband the insurgent forces under their command, Brevet Brigadier-General J. R. Brooke, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possession of the arms and other State property. He will occupy the State House, arsenal, and other State buildings until further orders. He is hereby appointed to command the city of New Orleans until such time as the State and City Governments can be reorganized. The present police force in the city, under charge of Thomas Boylan, will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city until regularly relieved.

The following despatch was sent September 18, to General Emory, by the Adjutant-General: I am directed by the President to say that your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially, are approved, except so far as they name Colonel Brooke to command the city of New Orleans. It would have been better to have named him commander of the United States forces in that city. The State Government existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrectionary movement must be recognized as the lawful State Government until some other State Government can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents you will inform Governor Kellogg of the fact, and give him the necessary support to re-establish the authority of the State Government. If, at the expiration of the five days given in the proclamation on 15th inst., there still exists armed resistance to the authority of the State, you will summon a surrender of the insurgents. If the surrender is not quietly submitted to it must be enforced at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the State Government of Louisiana, to aid in the suppression of which this Government has been called upon in the forms required by the constitution and laws of Congress thereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with parties engaged in such insurrection.

On the same day General Emory sent the following despatch to the Adjutant-General: I placed Colonel Brooke in command of the city as well as in command of the troops; otherwise there would have been anarchy. Governor Kellogg did not and has not yet called on me for support to re-establish the State Government. His Chief of Police was shot down and the next in command also, and the whole force utterly dispersed and hidden away out of sight. For one of them to have attempted to stand on his beat would have been certain destruction, and even now the State authorities represented by Governor Kellogg have asked to defer taking charge for the present.

General Emory addressed the Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, on the 18th, as follows: In obedience to the orders of the President I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents lately in arms against the State Government, and to afford you the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government.

On the 19th General Emory telegraphed the Adjutant-General: Last night, by request of Governor Kellogg, the city was placed in my charge. All was

quiet this morning. He occupied the State House and resumed his gubernatorial functions to-day.

On the 20th he sent this despatch: Yesterday the State authorities replaced the temporary police force by the regular police force of the city. It was feared that this change might cause some disturbance, and troops were posted at various points in the city, but the night passed very quietly. I think this may be taken as an evidence that the surrender was complete and in good faith, for by a peculiarity of the laws of Louisiana the police force of this city is organized under the State law, and under direct control of the Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Sixth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill, now at Bismarck, D. T., was September 12 ordered to report to the commanding officer Camp Hancock, for temporary duty until opportunity offers to proceed to his proper station.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability was September 16 granted First Lieutenant D. M. Lee, Sixth Infantry (Fort Stevenson, D. T.)

Pay Department.—Major A. H. Seward, paymaster, U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, was September 11 ordered to make payments to August 31, 1874, of the troops stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., Abercrombie and Wadsworth, D. T.

Medical Department.—Previous orders were September 11 so modified as to assign A. A. Surgeon S. J. Allen, Jr., U. S. Army, to duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and A. A. Surgeon A. C. Bergen, U. S. Army, to duty at Fort Stevenson, D. T.

On completion of his duties with the escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission, A. A. Surgeon J. A. McKinney, U. S. Army, was September 10 ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Buford, D. T., for duty at that post.

Seventh Cavalry.—Captain Owen Hale, having been designated for the recruiting service by his regimental commander was September 11 relieved from duty at his present station to enable him to report in person to the superintendent mounted recruiting service, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 1st proximo.

Leave of absence for one month was September 10 granted Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability, was September 10 granted Second Lieutenant R. H. L. Alexander, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Rice, D. T.). The telegraphic instructions from department headquarters of September 8, directing Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry, to repair to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the Lieutenant-General of the Army for further orders, were confirmed, September 10, also the telegraphic instructions from department headquarters of September 8, directing the commanding officer of Fort Abraham Lincoln, to detail an officer of his command to accompany the Santee Indian scouts lately on duty with the Black Hills Expedition, from that post to Springfield, D. T., were confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Captain Myles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), was September 14 extended five days.

Leave of absence for seven days was September 15 granted First Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, Seventh Cavalry (St. Paul, Minn.)

Seventeenth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Josiah Clarence (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.) was September 10 extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for one month was September 14 granted Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.).

Leave of absence for one month was September 16 granted Captain Carlisle Boyd, Seventeenth Infantry (Cheyenne Agency, D. T.).

Twentieth Infantry.—Official information has been received at department headquarters from the Adjutant-General of the Army of the following promotions of officers serving in this command, viz.: First Lieutenant C. O. Bradley, Company K, Twentieth Infantry, Fort Totten, D. T., to be captain (vice Stanley, dismissed), which carries him to Company D, Twentieth Infantry, Fort Pembina, D. T., Second Lieutenant W. W. Wood, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn., to be first lieutenant (vice Bradley, promoted), which carries him to Company K, Fort Totten, D. T. The officers above named will be at once relieved from their present duties and will join their proper companies without delay.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Camp Supply.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Supply, I. T., Sept. 21. Detail for the court: Captains P. H. Remington, 19th Infantry; P. J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army; C. W. Hotsenpiller, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant William Harper, Jr., Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gardner, A. H. M. Taylor, Nineteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Sixth Cavalry.—By telegram from department headquarters September 15, one of the companies of cavalry now comprising the command of Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, in the field, was ordered to be at once placed en route to Granada, C. T., there to be reported, by telegraph, to Colonel James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry, commanding Forts Hays, Dodge, and Larned, Kansas. The commanding officer Fort Hays, Kansas, was September 14 directed to order Quartermaster Sergeant A. T. Miller, Sixth Cavalry, to repair at once to Fort Leavenworth, reporting, upon arrival, to the President of the board of officers convened for the ex-

amination of candidates for the position of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon F. H. Atkins, U. S. Army, was September 16 ordered to proceed, without delay, from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Board of Examination.—A board of officers was September 15 appointed to convene at department headquarters on Thursday, the 17th day of September, 1874, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, and who have been directed to report to the department commander for such examination. Detail for the court: Major T. A. McParlin, surgeon, U. S. Army; Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army; Captain D. H. Brotherton and First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of three months, was September 15 granted Second Lieutenant L. H. Walker. This leave to take effect from November 1, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Second Cavalry.—Major James S. Brisbin was September 12 ordered to proceed by rail to Kearney Junction, and thence by stage as far up the Republican valley; as practicable, to ascertain and report the locality of any bands of Sioux, or other Indians, in the Upper Republican valley; the damage they may be doing or may have done to the settlements; the condition of the inhabitants of that section in the matter of arms, and the necessity for sales to them, by the Government, of arms and ammunition.

Eighth Infantry.—The stragglers of the Eighth Infantry, then at Fort D. A. Russell, were September 12 ordered to be sent to San Francisco, en route to their regiment, in charge of First Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry, when that officer proceeds to join his company.

Thirteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Wm. Auman was September 16 ordered to proceed to Fort Fred. Steele W. T., and ship from thence to Camp Robinson, Neb., such property then at the former post, belonging to Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, as may be required by it.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was September 16 granted First Lieutenant Wm. Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, to take effect upon the completion of the duty assigned him under Special Orders, from department headquarters.

Ninth Infantry.—Captain Frederick Mears was September 16 relieved from temporary duty at Omaha Barracks, and ordered to proceed with two men and one laundress, Company I, Ninth Infantry, to join his proper station at Camp Robinson, Neb.

Second Lieutenant Hayden DeLany, Ninth Infantry, was September 14 ordered to proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., and conduct thence to post on the North Loup, Neb., the men, laundresses, company property, and baggage of his company, then at the first named post.

Third Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, then in Omaha, was September 16 assigned to the command of Camp Robinson; and, as senior officer, to command the District of the Black Hills, when that command shall have been relinquished by Colonel John H. King, Ninth Infantry. He will proceed to join his station.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon Charles V. Pettys, U. S. Army, was ordered August 31 to repair to San Francisco, in obedience to subpoena, to give testimony before the General Court-martial in the case of Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth Infantry, and on completion of this duty to return to his station.

A. A. Surgeon John Ridgley, U. S. Army, was September 11 assigned to duty at Spotted Tail Agency, during the temporary absence of A. A. Surgeon Chas. V. Pettys, U. S. Army, were confirmed.

Fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 16 granted Captain C. S. Von Herrmann.

Fort Laramie.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, W. T., September 24. Detail for the court: Captains John D. Devin, Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenants William E. Hoffman, Ninth Infantry; Henry Seton, Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Edward L. Bailey, John J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry. Second Lieutenant William F. Norris, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Bridger.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Bridger, W. T., September 21. Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Fourth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel F. F. Flint; Captains Charles G. Bartlett, William S. Collier; First Lieutenants Thomas F. Quinn, John W. Bubb, R. Q. M.; Second Lieutenant Lewis Merriam. Second Lieutenant John Scott, judge-advocate.

Fourteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Cameron, U. T., September 28. The following officers of the Fourteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward; Captains David Crause, Joseph H. Van Derslice, Frederick E. Trotter; Second Lieutenants Richard T. Yeatman, George T. T. Patterson, Robert A. Lovell. First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey, judge-advocate.

Camp Robinson, Neb.—A despatch received at the War Department from Captain Wm. H. Jordan,

of the Ninth Infantry, commanding at this post, dated September 7, reports that two small parties of hostile Sansara Indians had left the Powder River country to raid on stock around Fort Fetterman.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon D. S. Smart, U. S. Army, was August 31 relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, was September 2 granted Major Henry C. Bankhead (Fort Clark, Texas).

Until the conclusion of the present campaign, the commanding officers of Forts Concho and Griffin will obey any orders issued to them by Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, commanding in the field.

Payment of Troops.—Major G. E. Glenn, paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 1 ordered to Forts McKavett and Concho to pay the troops on the 31st August, will return to his proper station.

Eleventh Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell was ordered August 28 after designating one company of cavalry and one of infantry to remain at Fort Griffin, to report himself and the remainder of his command, six companies of cavalry and two of infantry, to Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, for duty in the field.

Colonel W. H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, was September 4 ordered to turn over the command of Fort Richardson to Major D. B. McKibbin, Tenth Cavalry, and proceed to Fort Sill to take command of the troops at that post and at the Wichita Agency during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, in the field.

First Lieutenant A. M. Raphael, Eleventh Infantry, was September 10 relieved from special duty in the office of the chief quartermaster of the department.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when, in the judgment of his post commander, his services can be spared, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, was September 7 granted Captain G. L. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry (Fort Griffin, Texas).

First Artillery.—First Lieutenant Allyn Capron, First Artillery, having reported at department headquarters, was September 7 ordered to remain in San Antonio until the return of the department commander.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Captain J. S. Tomkins was August 23 relieved as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial instituted by Special Orders, headquarters Department of Texas, and Captain E. G. Bush, Tenth Infantry, is detailed as judge-advocate in his stead.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Captain Birney B. Keeler was September 10 announced as the acting judge-advocate of the department.

Leave of absence for one month to Major W. H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, was September 9 revoked.

Payment of Troops.—Major W. B. Rochester, paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 9 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; Humboldt, Tenn.; Livingston, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Lebanon, Lancaster, and Frankfort, Ky., on the muster and pay-rolls of August 31, 1874. Major H. B. Reese, paymaster, U. S. Army, same date ordered to pay the troops stationed in North and South Carolina; Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla., on the muster and pay-rolls of August 31, 1874. On the completion of this duty, Major Reese will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and take post thereat.

Sixteenth Infantry.—On the 8th instant, telegraphic instructions were sent to the commanding officer, Humboldt, Tenn., to order First Lieutenant E. S. Ewing, was September 9 ordered to proceed without delay to Frankfort, Ky., and take post there until further orders.

Pay Department.—Colonel Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster-general, U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, was September 8 to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, on duty connected with the Pay Department.

Colonel Emory.—Colonel Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, having reported at division headquarters, in compliance with instructions from the General of the Army, on his way to his station at Holly Springs, Miss., was September 9 ordered to repair to that place without delay and issue the orders necessary for the movement of the troops of his command, as directed in the letter of instructions of the 8th instant from division headquarters.

Stations of Troops.—The commanding officer of the Post of Raleigh, N. C., was ordered September 7 to detach one of the companies under his command to Marion, N. C., to remain there in aid of the U. S. civil officers in the execution of the writs of the U. S. courts. The company will be considered as on detached service from Raleigh. It may have to remain absent several months, perhaps all winter. For the present it will go into camp as near the town of Marion as convenient. The commanding officer of Raleigh will communicate to the Supervisor of the U. S. Internal Revenue at Raleigh the steps he may take under this order, and inform him of the company's arrival at Marion as soon as possible after it reaches that place;

on the 8th, to the same, a company of the Second Infantry to Livingston, Sumter County, Ala., and place it in camp in that place.

On the 10th instant, telegraphic instructions were sent to the commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., to send a company of the Second Infantry to encamp at each of the following places in Alabama: Montevallo, Shelby County; Carrollton, Pickens County; Butler, Choctaw County; Opelika, Lee County. Orders were also forwarded to send the following companies and place them in camp in the places named: To the commanding officer, Fort Macon, N. C., a company of the Second Artillery to Marion, S. C.; to the commanding officer, Post of Raleigh, N. C., a company of the Second Artillery to Spartanburg, S. C.; to the commanding officer, Post of Charleston, S. C., a company of artillery to Barnwell, S. C.; to the commanding officer, Post of Columbia, S. C., a company of the Eighteenth Infantry to each of the following places in South Carolina—Abbeville and Edgefield; to the commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., a company of the Second Infantry to Eufaula, Ala.

Transfers of Troops.—On the 15th instant, telegraphic instructions were sent to the commanding officers, at Columbia, S. C., to send two companies to New Orleans; at Atlanta, Ga., one company; at Nashville, Tenn., one; at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., one; at Montevallo, Ala., and at Opelika, Ala., each one all to New Orleans.

On the 16th instant, telegraphic instructions were sent to Colonel G. Pennypacker, Sixteenth Infantry, to proceed to New Orleans, La., with his regimental adjutant and report to the commanding officer, Department of the Gulf.

Board of Examination.—A board of officers, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel James Van Vost, Sixteenth Infantry; Surgeon William J. Sloan, U. S. Army; Major William H. Brown and Captain Birney B. Keeler, Eighteenth Infantry, was appointed to meet at division headquarters on September 23, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Pay Department.—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 14 ordered to proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., and pay the troops at that point on the muster-rolls of August 31.

Third Infantry.—A. A. Surgeon J. R. Barnett, U. S. Army, was September 14 ordered to proceed from Vicksburg, Miss., to New Orleans and report to the commanding officer of Company B, Third Infantry, to accompany that company to Monroe, La., where he will remain on duty with it.

By authority of the Secretary of War, the mitigated sentence of Captain W. H. Penrose, Third Infantry, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 45, c. a., War Department, A. G. O., was September 13 ordered to be carried into effect at the post where the headquarters Third Infantry may be stationed. Captain Penrose will accompany the headquarters of the Third Infantry when they proceed from Holly Springs to Jackson Barracks, La., and will there remain until further orders.

Instead of accompanying the headquarters of the Third Infantry to Jackson Barracks, La., as directed, Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, was September 13 ordered to proceed at once to Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and assume command of that post.

Colonel Miles's Expedition.—Colonel Miles, in a despatch dated September 5, seventy-five miles south of Red river, advised General Pope that he had to fall back for supplies. General Sheridan September 21 received, through General Pope, a despatch dated from camp on the Washita river, September 14, which came via Fort Dodge, leaving there on the 17th. Colonel Miles says: I find that after leaving the Canadian river Major Lyman, commanding the escort to the supply train, was attacked by from 300 to 400 Indians on the morning of the 9th inst. The Indians charged the train several times, and made every effort to capture it, fighting so determinedly as to detain it for three days. The fight was very close, and the train was completely surrounded. On the 3d day the Indians abandoned the attack, retreating southwest. From all the information I can get here since my arrival I believe they formed no part of the body we drove off Staked Plains, and they were believed to have been led by Satanta and Big Tree. During the fight Lieutenant Lewis, of the Fifth Infantry, was severely wounded in the knee. Sergeant Dearmon, Company I, Fifth Infantry was killed; Sergeant Single, of the Sixth Cavalry, Private Buck, of the Fifth Infantry, and Wagonmaster Sandford were wounded, the latter mortally. Officers estimate the number killed at fifteen, and the wounded many more. The despatch then gives the reports of some additional fighting, accounts of which have been before printed, and says: Wherever we have fought them they have been severely punished, with comparatively slight loss on our side. The rivers to the south are now so swollen as to be impassable for wagons. I am building a bridge across the Washita. The cavalry were obliged to swim their horses on returning. The march back was even more exhausting than the advance, even with the Indians in our front, owing to terrible and continuous rains, which flooded the streams and made the roads almost impassable, from

which facts, as well as because of half rations of forage furnished, and the Indians having destroyed much grass, the animals came in exhausted and somewhat worn down. This command now occupies the valley of McClellan creek, Sweet Water, and the Wachita. Major Price's command is encamped near us, acting independently. General Pope, in a communication indorsing Colonel Miles' reports, says that Colonel Miles has force enough to beat any force that can be met.

A despatch from Topeka, Kas., 21st, says: Information from the scene of operations against the Indians in the Southwest is to the effect that a train of supplies corralled by Indians on the Wachita was released by a force from Camp Supply on the 14th inst., and in continuing its journey south was met by General Miles' command, which went into camp about fifteen miles south of the Canadian river. The Indians are moving south, and apparently trying to avoid a general engagement.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain Luke O'Reilly, A. D. C., was September 12 ordered to proceed on public business to Grenada, Miss. After completing the business with which he is charged, Captain O'Reilly will return to his station.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'rs, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at the Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending September 22, 1874: Second Lieutenant Eugene Cushman, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain George A. Kensel, Fifth Artillery; Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army; Captains Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery; J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster's Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Q. O. M. Gilmore, Tenth Cavalry.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon S. S. Bedal was September 18 ordered to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for temporary duty.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was September 19 granted Captain Abram C. Wildrick (Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 17 granted First Lieutenant William A. Kobbe, Jr., adjutant, Third Artillery (Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.).

Twenty-second Infantry.—September 18, Company A was ordered from Madison Barracks to Fort Porter, there to join Companies B and K, these three companies then to proceed together, without delay, under command of the senior officer present for duty, to New Orleans, La. Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White, at Fort Porter, N. Y., will accompany the battalion. The commanding officer Fort Niagara will send a guard, consisting of a lieutenant and ten men, to Fort Porter, N. Y., to take charge of the post and the property thereat, during the absence of its regular garrison. First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, Twenty-second Infantry, will remain in arrest at Fort Porter, N. Y. Companies D, F, and H, at Fort Wayne, and Company I, at Fort Gratiot, will proceed together, under command of the senior officer of the regiment present for duty. The medical officer at Fort Gratiot will accompany the battalion. A non-commissioned officer and ten men will be left at Fort Wayne, and a non-commissioned officer and nine men at Fort Gratiot, as guards.

Fort Hamilton.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. The following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Lorenzo Loring, William Sinclair; First Lieutenants Edward C. Knower, John B. Eaton, Charles S. Heintzelman, Henry B. Osgood; Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott. First Lieutenant James B. Burbank, judge-advocate.

Inspection.—Major Elisha H. Ludington, A. I. G., was September 21 ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, and inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed in those cities whose duties pertain to this division.

Fort Independence.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., September 23. Detail for the court: Major William Hays, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, Medical Department; Captain David H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants George F. Barstow, Third Artillery; John R. Brinckle, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirteen days was September 8 granted First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood (Fort Brady, Mich.).

Second Artillery.—The leave of absence for one month granted First Lieutenant Barnett Wager (Fort McHenry, Md.), in par. 4, S. O. No. 157, c. s., from department headquarters, was September 9 extended one month.

Fifth Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., September 12. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Wallace F. Randolph, Benjamin F. Rittenhouse; First Lieutenants William B. Beck, regimental quartermaster; Wells Willard, Luigi Lomia; Second Lieutenants Charles R. Barrett, Alexander L. Morton. First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, judge-advocate.

Board of Examination.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, a board of officers to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First

Cavalry; Surgeon John Moore, Medical Department; Captains Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery; George A. Kensel, Fifth Artillery, was appointed to meet at the Army Building, in New York City, on Thursday, the 17th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenants in the Army of the United States, and authorized to report by letter to department headquarters. The examination will be conducted as required in G. O. No. 81, series of 1873, from the War Department, and the regulations therein will be strictly observed. The duties of the medical officer will be confined to the medical examination. The board will inform the candidates when to appear before it. The junior member will act as recorder.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., September 17. Detail for the court: Major Horatio G. Gibson, Third Artillery; Captains Richard Loder, Fourth Artillery; Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; John R. Myrick, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants Charles S. Smith, Fourth Artillery; Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for two months—on surgeon's certificate of disability—was September 12 granted First Lieutenant Edward D. Wheeler (Fort Monroe, Va.).

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'rs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following-named officers registered at the Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the week ending Tuesday, September 15, 1874: Major Elmer Otis, First Cavalry; Colonel August V. Kautz, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant John G. Kyle, First Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon N. F. Martin, Medical Department.

Pay Department.—Major Charles J. Sprague, chief paymaster, Department of Arizona, was September 5 ordered to pay the troops at Camps McDermitt and Halleck, Nevada, Fort Hall, I. T., and Fort Yuma, Cal., to the 31st of August, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Pay Department.—The following-named officers was September 5 ordered to pay the troops, at the following posts and stations to the 31st day of August, 1874: Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camps Gaston and Wright, Cal.; Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camp Independence, Cal.

Alcatraz Island.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., September 3. Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, and the following officers of the Fourth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Joseph Stewart; Captains C. B. Throckmorton, John Egan; First Lieutenants Crosby P. Miller, Walter Howe, Edward S. Chapin. First Lieutenant William Everett, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply to division headquarters for an extension for one month, and to the War Department for a further extension for five months, was August 31 granted First Lieutenant James A. Haughey, Twenty-first Infantry. Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, was at same date relieved from duty at Fort Vancouver, and ordered to proceed without delay by the steamer *California*, under command of Captain Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, to Fort Townsend, and be reported to the commanding officer for duty. Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, was relieved from duty at Fort Townsend, and ordered to proceed by the steamer *California* on her return trip from Sitka, under command of Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry, to Fort Vancouver, and be reported to the commanding officer for duty.

The Lincoln Monument in Springfield, Ill., is to be publicly dedicated on the 15th of October next. The Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Potomac, have been invited to attend, and it is hoped that many thousand distinguished officers and soldiers, including President Grant and Generals Sherman and Sheridan, will be present, together with members of the Cabinet.

GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON writes to the *Baltimore Gazette* that Governor Thomas Johnson, then a delegate from Maryland, nominated George Washington in the Continental Congress as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and adds, "When Washington became President he pressed Governor Johnson to become his Secretary of State before he proffered it to Mr. Jefferson, which great office Johnson declined, and himself forwarded the letter from Washington to Jefferson offering him the place. This correspondence was sent from New York to Frederick by express, and forwarded from the latter place to Mr. Jefferson in Virginia. Afterward Washington appointed Johnson Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which place he also resigned after a few years' service. I had the originals of some of these papers and copies of others in my house in Frederick before the war, but it having been occupied for some time as the headquarters of the Federal General-in-Chief, matters became confused and these papers mislaid or destroyed. I have never been able to hear from them since."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

[Circular.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 16, 1874.

THE head of each Department at a Navy-yard representing a Bureau will be allowed, under the general instructions of the Commandant of the Yard, to sign passes by which articles belonging to the Bureau he represents may be passed out of the Yard.

Each morning all passes presented at the gate during the preceding day will be delivered to the Captain of the Yard, as head of the police, for such inspection and report as the Commandant may deem expedient.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Pouchatan* has sailed from New York, bound South.

The old Navy dry dock at New London will probably be soon offered for sale.

THE *Franklin* and *Congress* left Ville Franche, Sept. 3, for Marseilles. The *Alaska* sailed for a cruise to the eastward.

THE school-ship *Constellation* sailed from Fort Monroe, Sept. 17, for a cruise up the bay and would reach Annapolis about the 23d.

The Hon. R. B. COWEN, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Rear-Admiral Rogers, of the Navy, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st.

THE Navy Department has received official information of the death of Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, United States Navy, of yellow fever, at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

THE latest intelligence at the Department shows no abatement of the fever at Pensacola. Captain A. A. Semmes, executive officer of the Yard, has been taken down with the fever.

CONGRESS having made an appropriation at its last session for the removal of the Naval magazine at Norfolk, it is in contemplation to erect a new one on Craney Island.

THE *Wachusett* arrived at Key West on the 16th inst., all well on board. She was relieved at Samana by the *Ossipee*, which latter vessel was standing in for the Bay of Samana on the 9th inst.

DESPATCHES from Rio de Janeiro, dated 22 Aug., report the flagship *Lancaster* and sloop-of-war *Ticonderoga* at that port. The *Wasp* was at Montevideo. Health of squadron good.

COMMODORE HOWELL Sept. 21st turned over the command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to Rear-Admiral Bryson. Commodore Howell proceeded to Washington to assume the charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

THE *Gettysburg*, Captain McRitchie, which has been used as a special despatch boat between the several Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, left Washington on the 18th for Key West to report to Rear-Admiral Mullany, and it is said she will then be ordered to New Orleans.

A FIRE broke out on the picket launch at the Norfolk Yard on the night of the 16th inst., but was soon extinguished without much damage. The fire was accidental, caused by the "too near proximity of the back connection with one of the fore-castle deck beams."

THE dredging operations of the Commission on Fish and Fisheries under Professor Baird, closed about the 10th inst. The season has been very favorable for the operators. The *Blue Light* made thirty-four trips, and Commander Beardsley is preparing a full report of the work, which promises to be very interesting.

REAR-ADMIRAL WM. E. LEROY, in General Order of August 1, announces that he has relieved Rear Admiral Strong of the command of the U. S. Naval force on the South Atlantic station, and that the following officers compose his personal staff: Captain F. A. Roe, chief of staff; Lieutenant Robert T. Jasper, flag lieutenant; Lieutenant Wm. C. Strong, aid; Mr. S. M. Coleman, Secretary; Mr. F. H. Ellison, clerk.

COMMANDER CHARLES L. FRANKLIN, on duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, died of yellow fever on the 18th instant. Commander Franklin was a native of Ohio and had been in the service nearly twenty years. The three medical officers recently ordered, have arrived at the Yard. Professor Logan of New Orleans, who is supposed to have volunteered his services, has also reached the Yard. The latest accounts show no abatement of the fever.

THE Navy Department has received information that the H. B. M. corvette *Enchanter*, with the English observers of the transit of Venus on board, met with an accident to the triceup gear of her screw. Another vessel had been ordered out to take her place, but, in the meantime, her repairs had so progressed that she would be able to take her party to Kerguelan in ample time. Captain Chandler ex-

tended an invitation to the party to go in the *Suatawa* to their destination, but the completion of the repairs to the *Enchanter* render it unnecessary to avail themselves of the offer.

The following General Order was issued by Rear-Admiral Wm. E. LeRoy, on the 14th of August last: U. S. Flagship *Lancaster*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 14th August, 1874: It gives me great pleasure to notice thus publicly the gallant conduct of David S. Corson, coxswain, and John T. Alston, ordinary seaman of this ship, in their successive efforts to rescue Thomas Dugan, landsman, from drowning, on the morning of July 30th. Such noble acts must always commend themselves to us, and win for the actors not only our gratitude, but our respect, and it has given me much satisfaction to bring such meritorious conduct to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy. The commanders of all vessels on the South Atlantic station will be pleased to have this General Order read upon the quarter-deck at the first general muster after its receipt.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the dry dock, the *Tennessee* is undergoing repairs. She is having a new berth deck placed in her, a work which will occupy two months' labor. She is destined for the Asiatic squadron when ready for service. The *Michigan*, which has been laid up at Boston for several years, is now being towed from that place to this Yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, preparatory to joining the fleet at Key West. She will require several weeks' work in order to fit out. Work on the new sloop-of-war is progressing slowly. The avenues and streets in this Yard have just been named by Captain Shufeldt, in charge of the yard. Entering the gates on York Street, the road leading straight down is named Main Street, and that by which the Admiral's residence is reached has been called High Street. The avenues running from Main Street to the back of the yard on Flushing Avenue, are Decatur, Perry, Chauncy, Warrington, McDonough and Morris, all named after prominent naval officers. The cross streets are numbered one to five inclusive. Park Avenue runs from First Street to Park Street, the latter passing at the rear of the officers' quarters on Flushing Avenue. Gibson Street runs down to the Long Dock from Main Street, and Dock Street is along the water front. The names and numbers of the different avenues and streets are clearly painted on the buildings. Each building is now known by a number, and the officers' quarters by letters. A historical sketch of the Yard, with its buildings, is to be published for the convenience of visitors. Most of the officers who have been on vacations are back to duty. Admiral Rowan has not been away this Summer. The *Susquehanna* and *Delaware* have been sold, being of no use.

We have received the following extract from a letter to a friend from Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, U. S. Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.: "I have got myself in a scrape this time for sure, but if I am spared I will stand by until all hands are piped down. When I came here, the general health of the Yard was good, and for about a week Dr. Ackley and I had but little to do, but on the 1st September a strong breeze sprang up from E.N.E. in a direct line from the Quarantine ground where were anchored four vessels that had lost all hands, even the Quarantine Doctor died. Now the distance from here to those ships is four miles, a long distance. There has been a strict quarantine against Pensacola City, and there is no fever there. No one has communicated with those vessels; and again the cases that first made their appearance were all on that side of the point where the wind from those vessels first touched. Now, did the disease come on the wings of the wind? I have now the bag to hold and it is a pretty big bag. Ackley is down; the Apothecary is down, Mrs. Franklin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler and three children, six marines and one of the men who worked in the Yard, and all looking to Todd for relief. God grant I may be able to give it. I have so far no place to sleep but in the hospital, where of course I must inhale all the noxious vapors from those poor fellows, and God alone knows how long I can do it with impunity. There is a big prospect that there will be but very few of us in the Yard in a week, as those that are not on their backs, save Franklin, Thompson and Semmes, are making preparations to sleep away. If I am taken I shall go outside and do the best I can. I believe the Commodore has telegraphed for permission to employ help for me, which I don't fancy, as there is no use expecting any more. If I peg out I shall have the consciousness of knowing, I have done my duty even though I am a volunteer or Mustang—as I have been called here—and if they wait for me to show the white feather, they will wait until these sand heaps blossom as the rose."

A CORRESPONDENT on the *Alaska* writes us the following particulars in regard to the death of Midshipman Gilbert Fowler: The European squadron at Spezia was, on the 22nd of August, very much shocked and grieved by the sudden death of this young officer on the flagship. He died at 9.30 P.M. of some disease of the throat. Previous to his death no one thought him in danger. He had been ill only a few days, and even a few hours before his death he had been walking about the ship. At the time of his death he was lying on a cot in the steerage, not having undressed himself. One of his messmates was fanning him. He

had been breathing very hard all day, and towards evening this grew worse; still nothing serious was anticipated. At 9.30 his breathing stopped so suddenly as to startle every one in hearing, who ran to his assistance, but without pain and quietly his young life had passed away. Everything possible was done to restore him. Artificial respiration was tried for over an hour, but all without avail. His loss is very much felt, for his happy, cheerful disposition, his noble qualities, his unusual personal beauty and engaging manners, made friends for him everywhere. He was born at Westfield, Mass., on the 1st of May, 1854, and graduated at the Academy on the 1st of June, 1873. His course at the Academy was a remarkably brilliant one. Respected, admired and loved by both superiors and equals, he carried off the highest social, military and academic honors, seemingly without effort. He joined the *Alaska* August 5th, 1873, and remained on her till April 1st, 1874, when he was transferred to the *Franklin*, the new flagship of the European squadron. On his death, his family, at present in Dresden, were notified, and his body kept till their arrival. Thursday morning, the 27th, the remains were transferred, with imposing ceremonies, to his old ship, the *Alaska*, to be taken to Nice for temporary burial. Admiral Case, the officers and men of the fleet, Italian admirals and officers of high and low grades, filled the long procession of boats following the *Franklin's* working launch, his old boat, which contained the coffin, covered with flowers. The *Alaska*, with the sorrowing family and his remains aboard, went immediately to sea, and arrived at Villefranche the next morning. Saturday morning we placed him in a vault in the little cemetery on the hill in Villefranche, with all the honors possible. The French ironclad squadron, consisting of seven vessels, at present in the harbor, joined the sad ceremonies. Here among his Navy friends and companions, overlooking the usual winter anchorage of the fleet, he will lie, until, in the course of a few years, his body will be transferred to its final resting-place in the United States.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Assistant Engineer H. L. Slosson, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, to the Canandaigua, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of the 26th inst.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, to duty in fitting out the U. S. ship *Jamestown* for a State school ship at San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st November.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensigns Frank Ellery, Francis E. Green, Frederick H. Le Favor and Henry McGee, and Passed Assistant Engineers Absalom Kirby and A. J. Kenyon, to New Orleans for monitor duty.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Gunner Charles Stuart, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st October next.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Cypriano Andrade, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Engineer Geo. C. Nelson, from the Canandaigua, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Strong has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the South Atlantic Station on the 1st August last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan has reported his arrival home having been detached from the Pawnee on the 7th inst., and has been granted leave of absence for one month.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Chief Engineer John Johnson has reported his arrival home having been detached from the Brooklyn on the 10th inst., and has been placed on sick leave.

Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Naval Constructor John W. Easby, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Midshipman Wm. H. Slack, from the receiving ship *Sabine* on the 30th inst., and ordered to Annapolis by the 6th October for examination for promotion.

Midshipman Joseph H. Utley has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Kearsarge* on the 12th ult., and ordered to examination for promotion.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson, from the *Lackawanna* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty in charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, from duty in charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st October, and ordered to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

Gunner George Sirian, from the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to League Island, Pa.

Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Engineer, Thomas W. Fitch for one year from the 1st October next.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Chief Engineer Wm. J. Lamin has been extended until notified by the commandant to return to his duties, in consequence of the yellow fever prevailing at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

The leave of absence of Lieutenant F. M. Gove has been extended three months.

APPOINTED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Commodore John C. Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, from the 22d September, 1874.

REMOVED.

The orders of Chief Engineer John S. Albert, to the Brooklyn, and granted leave of absence for one year.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 23, 1874:

Edward Phillips, beneficiary, September 13, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

James Horan, landsman, August 20, Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla.

Patrick Kennedy, landsman, August 31, Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla.

Charles E. Peret, marine, September 13, Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

George B. Todd, acting passed assistant surgeon, September 20, Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

George M. Harvey, ordinary seaman, July 24, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Robert Chase, beneficiary, September 19, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Louis J. Gulick, on 11th September, 1874, ordered to be detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and report for duty to Major John L. Broome, commanding marines, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Henry Whiting, on 11th September, 1874, ordered to be detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and report for duty to Major John L. Broome, commanding marines, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Le Roy Webster, on 11th September, 1874, ordered to be detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones, commanding marines, Boston, Mass.

Major Geo. R. Graham, on 14th September, 1874, leave extended until 1st October prox.

DURING the last session of Congress a request was sent, by some of the authorities at Washington, for a few of the advance sheets of the forthcoming History of the Marine Corps, by Mr. M. Almy Aldrich of Boston, for use in the debate on naval affairs. The request was courteously declined, the author, as well as the compiler of most of the documents on which the history is founded, Capt. R. S. Collum, preferring that no part of the work should be issued till the whole could be completed. The publishers, Messrs. H. L. Shepard and Co., of Boston, now announce that the work is so near completion that it will be issued before the next session of Congress, so that the desired information will be within the reach of those interested.

THE following is a copy of a preamble and resolution passed by the board of managers of the Army and Navy Club of New York, at their last meeting: Whereas, by the death of Lt.-Colonel John G. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, which occurred on the 2nd inst., this Club has lost one of its most honored members, the Army a distinguished officer, who during a service of twenty-eight years had borne a conspicuous part as an Engineer officer in service of war and of peace, and as a commander of troops during our civil war; therefore, resolved: This Club hereby expresses its profound sense of the loss which the country, the Army, and its own body have sustained, and tender the sympathies of its members to the mother, widow and daughter of the gallant deceased.

THE American Society of Civil Engineers, at the regular meeting held September 3d, appointed a committee of five members of the Society to investigate the necessary conditions of success, and to recommend plans for—First: the best means of rapid transit for passengers, and second: the best and cheapest methods of delivering, storing and distributing goods and freight in and about the city of New York; with instructions to examine plans, and to receive suggestions such as parties interested in the matter may choose to offer, and to report on or before the first day of December, 1874. Messrs. O. Chanute, M. N. Forney, Isaac C. Buckhout, Charles K. Graham and Francis Collingwood were appointed such committee. The committee ask for contributions or suggestions on the above subjects, or that their attention be called to the sources of such information. Due credit will be given for all aid rendered to the committee. In referring to plans proposed to accomplish these objects, it is particularly desired to ascertain accurately, 1st, the route and location proposed, and the reasons therefor; 2d, the character of structure proposed in various parts of the city; 3d, a close estimate of the cost in detail. It is greatly preferred that all communications shall be in writing.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York, M. O. L. L. U. S., held at the Army and Navy Club House, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, on Wednesday evening, June 3d, 1874, the Committee appointed for the purpose reported a series of resolutions relative to the decease of Companion Colonel Robert S. Dumont, which were adopted. The report states that the deceased was "among the first to respond to our country's call, in the war of the Rebellion in 1861. He at once recruited a company and marched for the war as Captain of Company B, Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as Duryea's Zouaves. A severe sunstroke (from which he never fully recovered) compelled his resignation after about a year's service. In 1862, still desirous of serving his country, he entered the United States Navy as Lieutenant, and was appointed Private Secretary to Admiral Bell, U. S. Navy. Here, with health much impaired, he struggled to perform his duties for three years, when with his system broken with disease he was compelled to return home. From this disease he never recovered, but, like many others of his comrades, he escaped the wounds of battle only to fall more silently but not the less surely victim of the war after many years' suffering. He died December 20th, 1873."

THE monument erected in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in August, 1861, was inaugurated on the 19th in Lyon Park, St. Louis. The park is composed of part of the old Arsenal grounds in the lower portion of the city. Between 3,000 and 4,000 old soldiers and citizens were present, and orations were delivered in English and German. The monument is a red Missouri granite obelisk, fifteen feet high, standing upon a granite pedestal twenty feet high. Next year an equestrian statue of the General, now in process of construction by J. Wilson McDonald, of New York, will be inaugurated.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (SECOND IN line of promotion) would like to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry with about same rank.
Address, Lucia, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.
An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris. La Jury International accorde une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Class 35. Valements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseil d'Etat, Commissaire General P. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition."

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division, 4th Auditor's Office.)

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Schilgen, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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GENERAL SHERMAN ON ARMY ORGANIZATION.

THIS week, we publish an article that will tend greatly to the revival of military literature in the United States. The writer is the General of the Army, who has given to the world, in this article, some of the results of his experience, and enabled us to present to our readers, his best thoughts on army organization. It would be out of place for us to speak at any great length on General SHERMAN's work, when it is present to speak for itself. When SHERMAN writes about army organization and administration, he is on his own ground, and it requires a man as ripe in experience and original in mind to better his conceptions.

One reflection, however, is almost inevitable in reading SHERMAN's views on organization, which is, to contrast them with the papers on the same subject lately emanating from an ex-commander of the Army of the Potomac, and published in *Harper's Magazine*. The "army organization" papers of General McCLELLAN, were written with great elaboration and elegance, and contained a very complete account of the present German system, with glances at those of

France and other countries of Europe. The whole series was just such a careful and painstaking paper as one would expect from the man who twenty years previously, had given us such an admirable report on the then existent systems of Europe. Those who look for the same elaboration in SHERMAN will not find it. They will find, on the other hand, a sharp, incisive common sense, and the results of an experience of actual warfare in all its different phases, to which the other author cannot pretend. SHERMAN seems disposed to take our system as it is, make a few changes, and those of the least difficulty, and to make that system adapt itself to the exigencies of breechloaders, &c., by the native force of what Americans term, in homely phrase, "gumption." Having personally inspected the Germans in their own country, he does not seem to be inclined to pronounce them faultless, except in one respect, that of their method of recruitment, which he pronounces perfect. He disagrees with their system of huge companies and mounted captains, preferring our own unit of a hundred men, the same, under the name of century with which the Romans conquered their enemies two thousand years ago. The only alteration of consequence that he proposes in our present regiments, is to assimilate the number of companies in the infantry to those of the cavalry and artillery, and to divide them similarly into three battalions, leaving each regiment with a practical war strength of a thousand men. The organization into the higher units by threes which he proposes, has the merit of simplicity, and avoids that complete change in our whole military system advocated by those who can see no good in anything except the present German model.

This paper, it may be well to say, is only the conclusion of a yet unpublished memoir, prepared by the General, of his personal and military experience during the late war. The value of such a memoir in the light of contribution to the future history of the war, can hardly be overestimated. Were it in the power of every General of prominence during the war to contribute a similar memoir, the fund of information found therein would be of such service to the cause of truth that a competent historian would be saved half of the difficulties of his task. We can only hope that General SHERMAN may yet be induced to give these memoirs to the public without waiting, as he intimates, for the very unwelcome contingency of his decease. That their publication would arouse intense interest is evinced by the wide notice taken of the narrative of his great antagonist, JOHNSTON. That their value would be great, especially as covering the same field from an opposite point of view, most officers will agree. An instance of the value of personal reminiscence will be found in the article which we publish this week. General SHERMAN, it will be remembered, was superintendent of a military college in Louisiana before the commencement of the war, and his testimony as to the universal expectation of and preparation for, armed secession, is given on personal observation. Surrounded as he was, by temptations to throw in his lot with the Confederates, among whom he could have secured immediate and high rank, he does not seem to have wavered an instant in his choice. The same simple, straightforward honesty of purpose that has always characterized SHERMAN, was conspicuous here. He left behind him all temptations of rank, and deliberately abandoned a lucrative position for the uncertainties of life at the North. How his sacrifices were rewarded, after hard struggles on the road to fame, we all know.

For his thoughts on army organization and administration, our readers will notice that they are full of matter. The whole chapter is crowded with facts and deductions, simply presented, devoid of theories, and eminently practical. The only radical fault which he finds with our present military system is its overgrown and independent staff, with the divided responsibility that ensues therefrom. The latter part of his paper points out these defects as identical with those which caused the collapse of French imperialism in 1870, and shows also how it was only by a total disregard of Army regulations that our late war was freed of its hampering restrictions and conducted to success. This part of General SHERMAN's paper will no doubt excite considerable controversy as do the views of any and all radical reformers. That it will influence

Congressional action, next session, is possible. Apart from this dangerous subject, the whole of General SHERMAN's paper is a specimen of good forcible Anglo-Saxon, and is well worthy the attention even of nonprofessional readers for the vigor and vividness with which modern war is presented to view.

THE third of the series of experiments to test the effect of distance from the object attacked on the results of torpedo explosions, has been made in England. The *Oberon* (which by the way has been fitted with an iron double bottom similar to the *Hercules*) was placed at a distance of 60 feet from the electrical mine, charged, as before, with 500 lbs. of gun cotton. The explosion sent up a column of water much higher than on the previous occasions, but the volume of water was not so large, and owing to the wind blowing along the side of the vessel none fell upon her deck as before. There were some rabbits and lambs on board, but they escaped without any injury, and the only result which a somewhat cursory examination disclosed was that the hatchway combing had been unshipped as before. A fourth experiment, when the distance between the ship and the torpedo will be reduced to forty feet, is expected soon to take place. This third experiment, we may add, sustains the opinion we expressed last week as to the limited power of this class of torpedoes as offensive weapons.

THE yellow fever still prevails in an epidemic form at the Pensacola Navy-yard. Since the outbreak of the disease, Commander CHARLES FRANKLIN, Naval Constructor CHANDLER and wife, (they leave six children), Doctors ACKLEY and TODD and several of the marines have lost their lives from the pestilence. Mrs. FRANKLIN is ill with the fever, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. Captain A. A. SEMMES, the executive officer of the Yard, has been attacked. There are many more cases in the Yard, and the disease has spread into the villages of Warrington and Woolsey, adjoining. The four companies of the First Artillery stationed at Fort Barrancas, a mile distant, went into camp on Santa Rosa Island on the 8th inst. On the 13th inst. Lieutenant INGALLS was brought back ill with the fever; it was first thought to be typhoid, but was finally pronounced yellow fever. No other cases are reported among the officers and men. On the 17th inst. Companies M and F, Colonel LANGDON and Captain ANDRUSS commanding, left for New Orleans, owing to the troubles in that city.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at Columbus, O., on the 16th, for its annual reunion. The city was in holiday attire. At the Opera House, where the society assembled, the Mayor made an address of welcome, and Lieutenant-General Sheridan, president, took the chair. In response to calls from the large audience in attendance, Generals Sherman, Belknap, Custer, Wolcott, Leggett, Granger, Grosvenor and McMillen, ex-Governor Hays, Father Christy and Colonel Strait came upon the stage and made remarks, returning thanks. At the afternoon session letters and telegrams expressing regrets and kind wishes were received from Generals Bristow, Hooker, Pope and Rosecrans. General Garfield made a few spirited remarks in answer to a call. The report of the treasurer was read, showing the receipts of the society since the Pittsburg meeting to have been \$3,120 and the disbursements \$1,768. On the following morning, the Committee on the Thomas Monument reported that a commission has been given to Mr. J. Q. A. Ward for an equestrian statue of General Thomas, to be completed in three years, and to cost \$35,000, exclusive of the pedestal. The War Department has given 88 bronze cannon, which will be sold and the proceeds used for this purpose. This will leave about \$12,000 to be collected by subscription. The meeting adopted a resolution of renewed efforts in raising this sum. General George J. Watterman of Chicago was chosen orator for the next meeting, with General Charles Grosvenor of Athens, Ohio, as alternate. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. H. Sheridan; Vice-Presidents from the various States in which the Cumberland Army is represented; Recording Secretary, George L. Steele of Elyria, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Henry M. Cist of Cincinnati. At the earnest request of Colonel W. C. Squire, the next meeting of the society will be held at Utica on September 16 and 17, 1875. The city presented a beautiful appearance at night, numerous buildings being illuminated, and the streets thronged by thousands of people. Never, since the war, had such a display been made there. The City Hall, where the banquet was held, was elegantly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. An immense corps badge, made by gas-gets, ornamented the front of the building. The tables in the hall were beautifully decorated, and covers laid for 600 guests. The report on the memorial showed that during the past year the following deaths have occurred among the members of the society: General H. A. Croxton, Colonel John C. Clinck, Captain W. B. Bruntz and Colonel T. R. Stanley.

THE MILITARY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

BY W. T. SHERMAN, GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluding Chapter of an Unpublished Memoir of Events of the War.)

HAVING thus recorded a summary of events mostly under my own personal supervision, during the years from 1861 to 1865, it seems proper that I should add an opinion of some of the useful military lessons to be derived therefrom.

That Civil War, by reason of the existence of "Slavery," was apprehended by most of the leading statesmen of the half century preceding its outbreak, is a matter of notoriety. General Scott told me on my arrival at New York as early as 1850, that the country was on the eve of "Civil War;" and the Southern politicians openly asserted that it was their purpose to accept as a "casus belli," the election of General Fremont in 1856, but, fortunately or unfortunately, he was beaten by Mr. Buchanan, which simply postponed its occurrence for four years. Mr. Seward had also publicly declared that no government could possibly exist half slave and half free; and yet the Government made no military preparation, and the Northern people, generally, paid no attention, took no warning of its coming, and would not realize its existence till Fort Sumter was fired on by batteries of artillery, handled by declared enemies, from the surrounding islands, and from the city of Charleston.

General Bragg, who certainly was a man of intelligence, and who, in early life, ridiculed a thousand times in my hearing the threats of the people of South Carolina to secede from the Federal Union, said to me in New Orleans, in February, 1861, that he was convinced that the feeling between the Slave and Free States had become so embittered, that it was better to part in peace; better to part any how; and as a separation was inevitable, that the South should begin at once, because the possibility of a successful effort was yearly lessened by the rapid and increasing inequality between the two sections, from the fact that all the European immigrants were coming to the Northern States and Territories, and none to the Southern.

The slave population in 1860 was near four millions, and the money value thereof not far from twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. Now ignoring the moral side of the question, a cause that endangered so vast a moneyed interest was an adequate cause of anxiety and preparation, and the Northern leaders surely ought to have foreseen the danger and prepared for it. After the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, there was no concealment of the declaration and preparation for war in the South. In Louisiana, as I have related, men were openly enlisted, officers were appointed, and war was actually begun, in January, 1861. The forts at the mouth of the Mississippi were seized, and occupied by garrisons that hauled down the United States flag and hoisted that of the State. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge was captured by New Orleans militia; its garrison ignominiously sent off, and the contents of the arsenal distributed. These were as much acts of war as was the subsequent firing on Fort Sumter, yet no public notice was taken thereof; and when months afterwards I came North, I found not one single sign of preparation. It was for this reason, somewhat, that the people of the South became convinced that those of the North were pusillanimous and cowardly, and the Southern leaders were thereby enabled to commit their people to the war nominally in defence of their slave property. Up to the hour of the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, it does seem to me that our public men, our politicians, were blameable for not sounding the note of alarm.

Then when war was actually begun, it was by a call for seventy-five thousand "ninety-day" men, I suppose to fulfill Mr. Seward's prophecy that the war would last but ninety days.

The earlier steps by our political Government were extremely wavering and weak, for which an excuse can be found in the fact that many of the Southern representatives remained in Congress, sharing in the public councils and influenced legislation. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln was installed, there was no longer any reason why Congress and the cabinet should have hesitated. They should have measured the cause, provided the means, and left the Executive to apply the remedy.

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, viz., March 4, 1861, the Regular Army, by law, consisted of two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted rifles, four regiments of artillery and ten regiments of infantry, admitting of an aggregate strength of 13,024 officers and men; and on the subsequent 4th of May the President, by his own orders (afterward sanctioned by Congress), added a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery, and eight regiments of infantry, which with the former Army, admitted of a strength of 39,973, but at no time during the war did the Regular Army attain a strength of twenty-five thousand men.

To the new regiments of infantry was given an organization differing from any that had heretofore prevailed in this country—of three battalions of eight companies each; but at no time did more than one of these regiments attain this full standard; nor in the vast Army of volunteers that was raised during the war, were any of the regiments of infantry formed on the three battalion system, but these were universally single battalions of ten companies; so that on the reorganization of the Regular Army at the close of the war, Congress adopted the form of twelve companies for the regiments of cavalry and artillery, and that of ten companies for the infantry, which is the present standard.

Inasmuch as the Regular Army will naturally form the standard of organization for any increase or for new regiments of volunteers, it becomes important to study this subject in the light of past experience, and to select that form which is best for peace as well as war.

A cavalry regiment is now composed of twelve companies, usually divided into six squadrons of two companies each, or better subdivided into three battalions of four companies each. This is an excellent form, easily admitting of subdivision as well as union into larger masses.

A single battalion of four companies with a field officer, will compose a good body for a garrison, for a separate expedition, or for a detachment; and in war, three regiments would compose a good brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a strong cavalry corps, such as was formed and fought by Generals Sheridan and Wilson during the war.

In the artillery arm the officers differ widely in their opinion of the true organization. A single company forms a battery, and habitually, each battery acts separately, though sometimes several are united or "massed," but these always act in concert with cavalry or infantry.

Nevertheless the regimental organization has always been maintained in this country for classification and promotion. Twelve companies compose a regiment, and though probably no colonel ever commanded his full regiment in the form of twelve batteries, yet in peace they occupy our heavy sea coast forts or act as infantry; then the regimental organization is both necessary and convenient.

But the "infantry" composes the great mass of all armies, and the true form of the regiment or unit, has been the subject of infinite discussion, and, as I have stated, during the civil war the regiment was a single battalion of ten companies. In olden times the regiment was composed of eight battalion companies, and two flank companies. The first and tenth companies were armed with rifles, and were styled and used as "skirmishers," but during the war they were never used exclusively for that special purpose, and in fact no distinction existed between them and the other eight companies.

The ten company organization is therefore awkward in practice, and I am satisfied that the infantry regiment should have the same identical organization as exists for the cavalry and artillery, viz.—twelve companies, so as to be susceptible of division into three battalions of four companies each.

These companies should habitually be about one hundred men strong, giving twelve hundred to a regiment, which in practice would settle down to about one thousand men.

Three such regiments would compose a brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a corps. Then by allowing to an infantry corps a brigade of cavalry and six batteries of field artillery, we would constitute an efficient corps d'armée of thirty thousand men, whose organization would be simple and most efficient, and whose strength should never be allowed to fall below twenty-five thousand men.

The corps is the true unit for grand campaigns and battle, and should have a full and perfect staff and everything requisite for separate action, ready at all times to be detached and sent off for any nature of service. The general in command should have the rank of lieutenant-general, and should be by experience and education equal to anything in war. Habitually with us he was a major-general, specially selected and assigned to the command by an order of the President, constituting in fact, a separate grade.

The division is the unit of administration, and is the legitimate command of a major-general.

The brigade is the next sub-division and is commanded by a brigadier-general.

The regiment is the family. The colonel, as the father, should have a personal acquaintance with every officer and man and should instill a feeling of pride and affection for himself, so that his men would naturally look to him for personal advice and instruction. In war the regiment should never be sub-divided, but should always be maintained entire. In peace this is impossible.

The company is the true unit of discipline, and the captain is the company. A good captain makes a good company, and he should have the power to reward as well as punish. The fact that soldiers would naturally like to have a good fellow for their captain, is the best reason why he should be appointed by the colonel, or by some superior authority, instead of being elected by the men.

In the United States the people are the "Sovereign," and all power originally proceeds from them; and therefore the election of officers by the men is the common rule. But an Army is not a popular organization, but is an animated machine; an instrument in the hands of the Executive for enforcing the law, and maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation, and the President, as the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, should exercise the power of appointment—subject to the confirmation of the Senate—of the officers of "volunteers," as well as of "regulars."

No army can be efficient unless it be a unit for action; and the power must come from above, not from below: the President usually delegates his power to the Commander-in-Chief next below, and he to the next, and so on down to the lowest actual commander of troops, however small the detachment. No matter how troops come together, when once united the highest officer in rank is held responsible, and is consequently armed with the fullest power of the Executive, subject only to law and existing orders. The more simple the principle the greater the likelihood of determined action; and the less a commanding officer is circumscribed by bounds and by precedent, the greater is the probability that he will make the best use of his command and produce the best results.

The Regular Army and the Military Academy at West Point, have, in the past provided and doubtless will in the future, provide an ample supply of good officers for future wars; but should their numbers be insufficient, we can always safely rely on the great number of young men of education and force of character

throughout the country, to supplement them. At the close of our Civil War, lasting four years, some of our best corps and division generals as well as staff officers, were from civil life, but I cannot recall any of the most successful, who did not regret that he had not received in early life instruction in the elementary principles that underlie the art of war, and which he had been forced to acquire in the dangerous and expensive school of actual war.

But the real difficulty was, and will be again, to obtain an adequate number of good soldiers. We tried almost every system known to modern nations, all with more or less success. Voluntary enlistments, the draft, and bought substitutes, and I think that all officers of experience will confirm my assertion that the men who voluntarily enlisted at the outbreak of the war, were the best, better than the conscript, and far better than the bought substitute. When a regiment is once organized in a State, and mustered into the service of the United States, the officers and men become subject to the same laws of discipline and government as the regular troops. They are in no sense "militia," but compose a part of the Army of the United States, and only retain their State title for convenience, and yet may be principally recruited from the neighborhood of their original organization. Once organized the regiment should be kept full by recruits, and when it becomes difficult to obtain more recruits the pay should be raised by Congress, instead of tempting new men by exaggerated bounties. I believe it would have been more economical to have raised the pay of the soldier to thirty or even fifty dollars a month than to have held out the promise of three hundred and even six hundred dollars in the form of bounty. Towards the close of the war, I have often heard the soldiers complain that the "stay at home" men got better pay, bounties and food than they who were exposed to all the dangers and vicissitudes of the battles and marches at the front. The feeling of the soldier should be that in every event, the sympathy and preference of the government is for him who fights, rather than for him who is on provost or guard duty to the rear, and like most men, he measures this by the amount of pay. Of course the soldier must be trained to obedience and should be "content with his wages," but whoever has commanded an army in the field knows the difference between a willing, contented mass of men, and one that feels a cause of grievance. There is a soul to an army as well as to the individual man, and no general can accomplish the full work of his army, unless he commands the soul of his men, as well as their bodies and legs.

The greatest mistake made in our Civil War was in the mode of recruitment and promotion. When a regiment became reduced by the necessary wear and tear of service, instead of being filled up at the bottom, and the vacancies among the officers filled from the best non-commissioned officers and men, the habit was to raise new regiments, with new colonels, captains and men, leaving the old and experienced battalions to dwindle away into mere skeleton organizations. I believe with the volunteers this matter was left to the States exclusively, and I remember that Wisconsin kept her regiments filled with recruits, whereas other States generally filled their quotas by new regiments, and the result was that we estimated a Wisconsin regiment equal to an ordinary brigade. I believe that 500 new men added to an old and experienced regiment, were more valuable than a thousand men in the form of a new regiment, for the former by association with good experienced captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, soon became veterans, whereas the latter were generally unavailable for a year. The German method of recruitment is simply perfect, and there is no good reason why we should not follow it substantially.

On a road marching by the flank, it would be considered "good order" to have five thousand men to a mile, so that a full corps of 30,000 men would extend six miles, but with the average trains and batteries of artillery the probabilities are that it would draw out to ten miles. On a long and regular march the divisions and brigades should alternate in the lead, and the leading division should be on the road by the earliest dawn, and march at the rate of about two miles, or, at most, two and a half miles an hour, so as to reach camp by noon. Even then the rear divisions and trains will hardly reach camp much before night. Theoretically a marching column should preserve such order that by simply halting and facing to the right or left it would be in line of battle; but this is rarely the case, and generally deployments are made "forward," by conducting each brigade by the flank obliquely to the right or left to its approximate position in line of battle and there deployed. In such a line of battle a brigade of three thousand infantry would occupy a mile of "front;" but for a strong line of battle, five thousand men with two batteries should be allowed to each mile, or a division would habitually constitute a double line with skirmishers and a reserve on a mile of "front."

The "feeding" of an army is a matter of the most vital importance, and demands the earliest attention of the general entrusted with a campaign. To be strong, healthy and capable of the largest measure of physical effort the soldier needs about three pounds gross of food per day, and the horse or mule about twenty pounds. When a general first estimates the quantity of food and forage needed for an army of fifty or a hundred thousand men, he is apt to be dismayed, and here a good staff is indispensable; though the general cannot throw off on them the responsibility. He must give the subject his personal attention, for the army reposes in him alone, and should never doubt the fact that their existence overrides in importance all other considerations, and once satisfied of this, and that all has been done that can be, the soldiers are always willing to bear the largest measure of privation. Probably no army ever had a more varied experience in this regard than the one I commanded in 1864-5.

Our base of supply was at Nashville, supplied by railways and the Cumberland river, thence by rail to Chattanooga, a "secondary base," and thence forward a single track railroad. The stores came forward daily, but I endeavored to have on hand a full supply for twenty days in advance. These stores were habitually in the wagon trains, distributed to corps, divisions and regiments, in charge of experienced quartermasters and commissaries, and became subject to the orders of the generals commanding these bodies. They were generally issued on provision returns, but these had to be closely scrutinized, for too often the colonels would make requisitions for provisions for more men than they reported for battle. Of course there are always a good many non-combatants with an army, but after careful study I limited their number to 25 per cent. of the "effective strength," and that was found to be liberal. An ordinary army wagon drawn by six mules may be counted on to carry three thousand pounds net, equal to the food of a full regiment for one day, but by driving along beef cattle a commissary may safely count the contents of one wagon as sufficient for two days food for a regiment of a thousand men; and as a corps should have food on hand for twenty days ready for detachment, it should have three hundred such wagons, as a provision train, and for forage, ammunition, clothing and other necessary stores, it was found necessary to have three hundred more wagons, or six hundred wagons in all for a corps d'armée.

These should be absolutely under the immediate control of the corps commander, who will, however, find it economical to distribute them in due proportion to his divisions, brigades, and even regiments. Each regiment ought usually to have at least one wagon for convenience to distribute stores, and each company two pack mules, so that the regiment may always be certain of a meal on reaching camp without waiting for the larger trains.

On long marches the artillery and wagon trains should always have the right of way, and the troops should improvise roads to one side, unless forced to use a bridge in common, and all trains should have escorts to protect them, and to assist them in bad places. To this end there is nothing like actual experience, only unless the officers in command give the subject their personal attention, they will find their wagon trains loaded down with tents, personal baggage, and even the arms and knapsacks of the escort. Each soldier should, if not actually "sick or wounded," carry his musket and equipments containing from forty to sixty rounds of ammunition, his shelter tent, a blanket or overcoat, and an extra pair of pants, socks, and drawers in the form of a scarf, worn from the left shoulder to the right side in lieu of knapsack, and in his haversack he should carry some bread, cooked meat, salt, and coffee. I do not believe a soldier should be loaded down too much, but, including his clothing, arms and equipment, he can carry about fifty pounds without impairing his health or activity. A simple calculation will show that by such a distribution a corps will thus carry the equivalent of five hundred wagon loads—an immense relief to the trains.

Where an army is near one of our many large navigable rivers, or has the safe use of a railway, it can usually be supplied with the full army ration, which is by far the best furnished to any army in America or Europe; but when it is compelled to operate away from such a base, and is dependent on its own train of wagons, the commanding officer must exercise a wise discretion in the selection of his stores. In my opinion there is no better food for man than beef cattle driven on the hoof, issued liberally, with salt, bacon, and bread. Coffee has also become almost indispensable, though many substitutes were found for it, such as Indian corn, roasted, ground, and boiled as coffee; the sweet potato, and the seed of the okra plant prepared in the same way. All these were used by the people of the South, who for years could procure no coffee, but I noticed that the women always begged of us some *real* coffee, which seems to satisfy a natural yearning or craving more powerful than can be accounted for on the theory of habit. Therefore I would always advise that the coffee and sugar ration be carried along, even at the expense of bread, for which there are many substitutes. Of these, Indian corn is the best and most abundant. Parched in a frying pan, it is excellent food, or if ground, or pounded and boiled with meat of any sort, it makes a most nutritious meal. The potato, both Irish and sweet, forms an excellent substitute for bread, and at Savannah we found the rice also suitable, both for men and mules. For the former it should be cleaned of its husk in a hominy block, easily prepared out of a log, and sifted with a coarse corn bag; but for horses it should be fed in the straw. During the Atlanta campaign we were supplied by our regular commissaries with all sorts of patent compounds, such as desiccated vegetables, and concentrated milk, meat, biscuit and sausages, but somehow the men preferred the simpler and more familiar forms of food, and usually styled these "desecrated vegetables and consecrated milk." We were also supplied liberally with lime juice, sauerkraut and pickles, as an antidote to scurvy, and I now recall the extreme anxiety of my Medical Director Dr. Kittoe, about the scurvy which he reported at one time as spreading and imperilling the Army. This occurred at a crisis about Kennesaw, when the railroad was taxed to its utmost to provide the necessary ammunition, food and forage, and could not possibly bring us an adequate supply of potatoes and cabbage, the usual antiscorbutics, when providentially the blackberries ripened and proved an admirable antidote, and I have known the skirmish line without orders, to fight a respectable battle for the possession of some old fields that were full of blackberries. Soon, thereafter, the green corn or roasting ear came into season, and I heard no more of the scurvy. Our country abounds with plants that can be utilized for a prevention to the scurvy. Besides the above, the persimmon, the sassafras root and bud, the wild mus-

tard, turnip tops and the dandelion cooked as greens, and a decoction of the ordinary pine leaf.

For the more delicate and costly articles of food for the sick we relied mostly on the agents of the sanitary commissions. I do not wish to doubt the value of these organizations that gained so much applause during our Civil War, for no one can question the motives of these charitable and generous people; but to be honest I must record an opinion that the sanitary commission should limit its operations to the hospitals at the rear, and should never appear at the front. They were generally local in feeling and aimed to furnish their personal friends and neighbors with a better class of food than the Government supplied, and the consequence was that one regiment of a brigade would receive potatoes and fruit which would be denied another regiment close by. Jealousy would be the inevitable result, and in an army all parts should be equal; there should be no "partiality, favor or affection." The Government should supply all essential wants, and in the hospitals to the rear will be found abundant opportunities for the exercise of all possible charity and generosity. During the war I several times gained the ill-will of the agents of the sanitary commission, because I forbade their coming to the front unless they would consent to distribute their stores equally among all, regardless of the parties who had contributed them.

The sick, wounded and dead of an army are the subjects of the greatest possible anxiety, and add an immense amount of labor to the well men. Each regiment in an active campaign should have a surgeon and two assistants always close at hand, and each brigade and division should have an experienced surgeon as a medical director. The great majority of wounds and of sickness should be treated by the regimental surgeon on the ground under the eye of the colonel, and as few should be sent to the brigade or division hospital as possible, for the men always receive better care with their own regiment than with strangers, and as a rule the cure is more certain; but when men receive disabling wounds, or have sickness likely to become permanent, the sooner they go far to the rear the better for all. The tent, or the shelter of a tree is a better hospital than a house whose walls absorb fetid and poisonous emanations, and then give them back to the atmosphere. To men accustomed to the open air, and who live on the plainest food, wounds seem to give less pain, and are attended with less danger to life than to ordinary soldiers in barracks.

Wounds which, in 1861, would have sent a man to the hospital for months, in 1865 were regarded as mere scratches, rather the subject of a joke than of sorrow. To new soldiers the sight of blood and death always has a sickening effect, but soon men become accustomed to it, and I have heard them exclaim on seeing a dead comrade borne to the rear, "Well, Bill has turned up his toes to the daisies." Of course during a skirmish or battle, armed men should never leave their ranks to attend a dead or wounded comrade—this should be seen to in advance by the colonel, who should designate his musicians or company cooks as hospital attendants with a white rag on their arm to indicate their office. A wounded man should go himself (if able) to the surgeon near at hand, or, if he need help he should receive it from one of the attendants and not a comrade. It is wonderful how soon the men accustom themselves to these simple rules. In great battles these matters call for a more enlarged attention, and then it becomes the duty of the division general to see that proper stretchers and field hospitals are ready for the wounded, and trenches are dug for the dead. There should be no real neglect of the dead, as it has a bad effect on the living, for each soldier values himself and comrade as highly as though he were living in a good house at home.

The regimental chaplain, if any, usually attends the burials from the hospital, and should make notes and communicate details to the captain of the company and to the family at home. Of course it is usually impossible to mark the graves with names, dates, etc., and consequently the names of the "unknown" in our national cemeteries equal about one-half of all the dead.

Very few of the battles in which I have participated were fought as described in European text books, viz., in great masses, in perfect order, manoeuvring by corps, divisions and brigades. We were generally in a wooded country, and though our lines were deployed according to the tactics, the men generally fought in strong skirmish lines, taking every advantage of the shape of ground, and of every cover. We were generally the assailants, and in wooded and broken countries the "defensive" had a positive advantage over us, for they were always ready, had cover and always knew the ground to their immediate front, whereas, we, their assailants, had to grope our way over unknown ground and generally found a cleared field or prepared entanglements that held us for a time under a close and withering fire. Rarely did the opposing lines in compact order come into actual contact, but when, as at Peachtree Creek and at Atlanta, the lines did become mingled, the men fought individually in every possible style, more frequently with the musket clubbed, than with the bayonet, and in some instances the men clutched like wrestlers and went to the ground together. Europeans frequently criticised our war, because we did not always take full advantage of a victory; the true reason was that habitually the woods served as a screen, and we often did not realize the fact that our enemy had retreated, till he was already miles away and was again entrenched, having left a thin skirmish line to cover the movement and to fall back to the new position. Our war was fought with the muzzle loading rifle. Towards the close I had one brigade (Walcutt's) armed with breech-loading "Spencer's," the cavalry generally had breech-loading carbines, "Spencer's and Sharps," both of which were good arms. The only change that breech-loading arms will probably make in the art and practice of war, will be to increase the amount of ammunition to be expended and necessarily

to be carried along; to still further "thin out" the lines of attack, and to reduce battles to short, quick, decisive conflicts. It does not in the least affect the grand strategy, or the necessity for perfect organization, drill and discipline. The companies and battalions will be more dispersed, and the men will be less under the immediate eye of their officers, and therefore a higher order of intelligence and courage on the part of the individual soldier will be an element of strength.

When a regiment is deployed as skirmishers, and crosses an open field or woods, under heavy fire, if each man runs forward from tree to tree, or stump to stump, and yet preserves a good general alignment, it will give great confidence to the men themselves, for they always keep their eyes well to the right and left, and watch their comrades; but when some few hold back, stick too close or too long to a comfortable log, it often stops the whole line and defeats the whole object. Therefore, the more we improve the firearm, the more will be the necessity of good organization, good discipline and intelligence on the part of the individual soldier and officer. There is, of course, such a thing as individual courage, which has a value in war, but familiarity with danger, experience in war and its common attendants and personal habit, are equally valuable traits, and these are the qualities with which we usually have to deal in war. All men naturally shrink from pain and danger, and only incur its risks from some higher motive or from habit, and I would define true courage to be, a perfect sensibility of the measure of danger, and a mental willingness to incur it, rather than that insensibility to danger of which I have heard far more than I have seen. The most courageous men are generally unconscious of possessing the quality, and, therefore, when one professes it too openly by words or bearing, there is reason to mistrust it. I would further illustrate my meaning by describing a man of true courage to be one who possesses all his faculties and senses perfectly, when serious danger is actually present.

Modern wars have not materially changed the relative values or proportions of the several arms of service: infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers. If anything, the infantry has been increased in value. The danger of cavalry attempting to charge infantry armed with breech-loading rifles was fully illustrated at Sedan, and with us very frequently. So improbable has such a thing become that we have omitted the infantry square from our recent tactics. Still, cavalry against cavalry and as auxiliary to infantry will always be valuable, whilst all great wars will, as heretofore, depend chiefly on the infantry. Artillery is more valuable with new and inexperienced troops than with veterans. In the early stages of the war, the field guns often bore the proportion of six to a thousand men, but towards the close of the war one gun, or at most two, to a thousand men, was deemed enough. Sieges, such as characterized the wars of the last century, are too slow for this period of the world, and the Prussians recently almost ignored them altogether, penetrated France between the forts, and left a superior force "in observation" to watch the garrison and accept its surrender when the greater events of the war made further resistance useless—but earth forts, and especially field works, will hereafter play an important part in wars, because they enable a minor force to hold a superior one in check for a time, and time is a most valuable element in all wars. It was one of Professor Mahan's maxims that the spade was as useful in war as the musket, and to this I will add the axe. The habit of entrenching certainly does have the effect of making new troops timid. When a line of battle is once covered by a good parapet, made by the engineers or by the labor of the men, it does require an effort to make them leave it in the face of danger; but when the enemy is entrenched it becomes absolutely necessary to permit each brigade and division of the troops immediately opposed, to throw up a corresponding trench for their own protection in case of a sudden attack. We invariably did this in all our recent campaigns, and it had no ill effect, though sometimes our troops were a little too slow in leaving their well covered lines, to assail the enemy in position or on retreat. Even our skirmishers were in the habit of rolling logs together, or of making a lunette of rails with dirt in front to cover their bodies, and though it revealed their position I cannot say that it worked a bad effect; so that as a rule it may safely be left to the men themselves. On the "defensive" there is no doubt of the propriety of fortifying, but in the assaulting army the general must watch closely to see that his men do not neglect an opportunity to drop his precautionary defences, and act promptly on the "offensive" at every chance.

I have many a time crept forward to the skirmish line to avail myself of the cover of the pickets' "little fort" to observe more closely some expected result; and I always talked familiarly with the men, and was astonished to see how well they comprehended the general object, and how accurately they were informed of the state of facts existing miles away from their particular corps. Soldiers are very quick to catch the general drift and purpose of a campaign, and are always sensible when they are well commanded or well cared for. Once impressed with this fact, and that they are making progress, they bear cheerfully any amount of labor and privation.

In camp, and especially in the presence of an active enemy, it is much easier to maintain discipline than in barracks in time of peace. Crime and breaches of discipline are much less frequent, and the necessity for courts-martial far less. The captain can usually inflict all the punishment necessary, and the colonel should always. The field officers' court is the best form for war, viz., one of the field officers—the lieutenant-colonel or major—can examine the case and report his verdict, and the colonel should execute it. Of course there are statutory offences which demand a general court-martial, and these must be ordered by the division or corps commander; but the presence of one of

our regular civilian judge-advocates in an army in the field would be a first class nuisance, for technical courts always work mischief. Too many courts-martial in any command is evidence of poor discipline and inefficient officers.

For the rapid transmission of orders in an army covering a large space of ground, the magnetic telegraph is far the best, though habitually the paper and pencil, with good mounted orderlies, answer every purpose. I have little faith in the signal service by flags and torches, though we always used them; because almost invariably when they were most needed, the view was cut off by intervening trees, or by mists and fogs. There was one notable instance in my experience; when the signal flags carried a message of vital importance over the heads of Hood's army, which had interposed between me and Alatoona, and broken the telegraph wires—as recorded in my "Recollections;" but the value of the magnetic telegraph in war cannot be exaggerated, as was illustrated by the perfect concert of action between the armies in Virginia and in Georgia in all 1864. Hardly a day intervened when General Grant did not know the exact state of facts with me, more than 1,500 miles off as the wires ran. So on the field a thin insulated wire may be run on improvised stakes or from tree to tree for six or more miles in a couple of hours, and I have seen operators so skillful, that by cutting the wire they would receive a message with their tongues from a distant station. As a matter of course the ordinary commercial wires along the railways form the usual telegraph lines for an army, and these are easily repaired and extended as the army advances, but each army and wing should have a small corps of skilled men to put up the field wire and take it down when done. This is far better than the signal flags and torches. Our commercial telegraph lines will always supply for war enough skillful operators.

The value of railways is also fully recognised in war quite as much, if not more so, than in peace. The Atlanta campaign would simply have been impossible without the use of the railroad: from Louisville to Nashville—185 miles—from Nashville to Chattanooga—151 miles—and from Chattanooga to Atlanta—137 miles. Every mile of this "single track" was so delicate that one man could in a minute have broken or moved a rail, but our trains usually carried along the tools and means to repair such a break. We had, however, to maintain strong guards and garrisons at each important bridge or trestle—the destruction of which would have necessitated time for rebuilding. For the protection of a bridge, one or two log block-houses, two stories high, with a piece of ordnance and a small infantry guard usually sufficed. The block-house had a small parapet and ditch about it, and the roof was made shot-proof by earth piled on. These points could usually only be reached by a dash of the enemy's cavalry, and many of these block-houses successfully resisted both cavalry and artillery.

The only block-house that was actually captured on the main line was the one described near Alatoona. Our trains from Nashville forward were operated under military rules and ran about 10 miles an hour in gangs of four trains of ten cars each. Four such groups of trains daily made 160 cars, of 10 tons each, making 1,600 tons, which exceeded the absolute necessity of the Army and allowed for the accidents that were common and inevitable. But, as I have recorded, that single stem of railroad, 473 miles long, supplied an Army of 100,000 men and 35,000 animals for the period of 196 days, viz., from May 1 to November 12, 1864. To have delivered regularly that amount of food and forage by ordinary wagons would have required 36,800 wagons of 6 mules each, allowing each wagon to have hauled two tons, twenty miles each day, a simple impossibility in roads such as then existed in that region of country. Therefore I reiterate that the Atlanta campaign was an impossibility without these railroads; and only then, because we had the means to maintain and defend the road, in addition to what were necessary to overcome the enemy. Habitually a passenger car will carry fifty men with their necessary baggage. Box cars and even platform cars answer the purpose well enough, but they should always have rough board seats. For sick and wounded men, box cars filled with straw or bushes were usually employed. Personally I saw but little of the practical working of the railroads, for I only turned back once as far as Resacca; but I had daily reports from the engineer in charge, and officers who came from the rear often explained to me the whole thing, with a description of the wrecked trains all the way from Nashville to Atlanta. I am convinced that the risk to life to the engineers and men on that railroad, fully equalled that on the skirmish line, called for as high an order of courage and fully equalled it in importance. Still I doubt if there be any necessity to organise a corps specially to work the military railroads in time of war, because in peace these same men gain all the necessary experience, possess all the daring and courage of soldiers, and only need the occasional protection and assistance of the necessary train guard, which may be composed of the furloughed men coming and going, or of details made from the local garrisons to the rear.

For the transfer of large armies by rail, from one theatre of action to another by the rear—the cases of the transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps—General Hooker, 23,000 men—from the East to Chattanooga, 1,192 miles in seven days, in the fall of 1863; and that of the Army of the Ohio—General Schofield, 15,000 men—from the valley of the Tennessee to Washington, 1,400 miles in eleven days, on route to North Carolina in January, 1865, are the best examples of which I have any knowledge, and reference to these is made in the Report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, dated November 22nd, 1865.

Engineer troops attached to an army are habitually employed in supervising the construction of forts or field works, of a nature more permanent than the lines used by the troops in motion; in repairing roads and in making bridges. I had several regiments of this kind that were most useful, but as a rule we used the infantry or em-

ployed parties of freedmen, who worked on the trenches at night whilst the soldiers slept, and these in turn rested by day. Habitually the repair of the railroad and its bridges was committed to hired laborers, like the English navvies, under the supervision of Colonel W. W. Wright, a railroad engineer, who was in the military service at the time, and his successful labors were frequently referred to in the official reports of the time. For the passage of rivers, each army corps had a pontoon train with a detachment of engineers, and on reaching a river the leading division was charged with the labor of putting it down. Generally the single pontoon train could provide for 900 feet of bridge, which sufficed; but when the rivers were very wide two such trains would be brought together, or the single train was supplemented with a trestle bridge, or bridges made on crib work, and out of timber found near the place. The pontoons in general use were skeleton frames, made with a hinge, so as to fold back and constitute a wagon body. In this same wagon was carried the cotton canvas cover, the anchor and chains and a due proportion of the balks, cheases and lashings. All the troops became very familiar with their mechanism and use, and we were rarely delayed by reason of a river however broad. I saw, recently, in Aldershot, England, a very complete pontoon train, but the boats were sheathed with wood and felt, made very light, but I think these were more liable to chafing and damage in rough handling than were our less expensive and rougher boats. On the whole I would prefer the skeleton frame and canvas cover to any style of pontoon that I have seen.

In relation to guards, pickets and videttes, I doubt if any discoveries or improvements were made during our war, or in any of the modern wars in Europe. These precautions vary with the nature of the country, and the situation of each army. When advancing or retreating in line of battle the usual skirmish line constitutes the picket line, and may have "reserves," but usually the main line of battle constitutes the reserve; and in this connection I will state that the recent innovation introduced into the new infantry tactics by General Upton is admirable, for by it each regiment, brigade and division deployed, sends forward as "skirmishers" the one man of each set of fours, to cover its own front, and these can be recalled or reinforced at pleasure by the bugle signal.

For flank guards and rear guards, one or more companies should be detached under their own officers, instead of making up the guard by detaching men from the several companies.

For regimental or camp guards, the details should be made according to existing Army regulations; and all the guards should be posted early in the evening so as to afford each sentinel or vidette a chance to study his ground before it is too dark.

In like manner as to the staff. The more intimately it comes into contact with the troops, the more useful and valuable it becomes. The almost entire separation of the staff from the line, as now practiced by us, and hitherto by the French, has proven mischievous, and the great retinues of staff officers with which some of our earlier generals began the war were simply ridiculous. I don't believe in a chief-of-staff at all, and any general commanding an army, corps, or division, that has a staff officer who professes to know more than his chief, is to be pitied. Each regiment should have a competent adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, with two or three medical officers. Each brigade commander should have the same staff with the addition of a couple of young aides-de-camp, habitually selected from the subalterns of the brigade, who should be good riders, and intelligent enough to give and explain the orders of their general.

The same staff will answer for a division. The general in command of a separate Army and of a corps d'armes, should have the same professional assistance, with two or more good engineers, and his adjutant-general should exercise all the functions usually ascribed to a chief of staff, viz., he should possess the ability to comprehend the scope of operations and to make verbally and in writing all the orders and details necessary to carry into effect the views of his general, as well as to keep the returns and records of events for the information of the next higher authority, and for history. A bulky staff implies a division of responsibility, slowness of action, and indecision, whereas a small staff implies activity and concentration of purpose. The smallness of General Grant's staff throughout the Civil War forms the best model for future imitation. So of tents, officers' furniture, etc., etc. In real war these should all be discarded, and an army is efficient for action and motion exactly in the inverse ratio of its impedimenta. Tents should be omitted altogether, save one to a regiment for an office and a few for the division hospital. Officers should be content with a tent fly, improvising poles and shelter out of bushes. The tente-d'abri, or shelter tent, carried by the soldier himself, is all sufficient. Officers should never seek for houses, but share the condition of their men.

A recent message, July 18, 1874, made to the French Assembly by Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, submits a projet d'loi with a report prepared by a board of French generals on "army administration," which is full of information, and is as applicable to us as to the French. I quote from its very beginning: "The misfortunes of the campaign of 1870 have demonstrated the inferiority of our system." "Two separate organizations existed with parallel functions, the 'general' more occupied in giving direction to his troops than in providing for their material wants, which he regarded as the special province of the staff, and the 'intendant' (staff) often working at random, taking on his shoulders a crushing burden of functions and duties, exhausting himself with useless efforts, and aiming to accomplish an insufficient service, to the disappointment of everybody. This separation of the administration and command, this co-existence of two wills, each independent of the other, which paralysed both and annulled the dualism, was condemned. It was decided by the board that this error should be 'proscribed' in the new military system." The report then goes on at great length discussing the provisions of the "new law," which is described to be a radical change from the old one on the same subject. Whilst conceding to the Minister of War in Paris, the general control and supervision of the entire military establishment—primarily, especially of the estimates or budget, and the great depots of supply, it distributes to the commanders of the corps d'armes in time of peace, and to all army commanders generally in time of war, the absolute command of the money, provisions and stores, with the necessary staff officers to receive, issue, and account for them. I quote further: "The object of this law is to confer on the commander of troops, whatever liberty of action the case demands. He has the power even to go beyond the regulations in circumstances of urgency and pressing necessity. The extraordinary measures he may take on these occasions may require their execution without delay. The staff officer has but one duty before obeying, and that is to submit his observations to the general and to ask his orders in writing. With this formality his responsibility ceases, and the responsibility for the extraordinary act falls solely on the general who gives the order. The officers and agents charged with supplies are placed under the orders of the general in command of the troops, that is, they are obliged both in war and peace

to obey, with the single qualification above named, of first making their observations and securing the written order of the general."

With us to-day, the law and regulations are, that no matter what may be the emergency, the commanding general in Texas, New Mexico, and the remote frontiers, cannot draw from the arsenals a pistol cartridge, or any sort of ordnance stores, without first procuring an order of the Secretary of War in Washington. The commanding general—though entrusted with the lives of his soldiers and with the safety of a frontier in a condition of chronic war—cannot touch or be trusted with ordnance stores or property, and that is declared to be the law! Every officer of the old Army remembers how in 1861 we were hampered with the old blue Army regulations, which tied our hands, and that to do anything positive and necessary we had to tear it all to pieces—cut the red tape as it was called—a dangerous thing for an army to do, and was calculated to bring the law and authority into contempt; but war was upon us, and overwhelming necessity overrides all law.

This French report is well worthy the study of our Army officers of all grades and classes, and I will only refer again, casually, to another part wherein it discusses the subject of military correspondence; whether the staff officer should correspond directly with his chief in Paris, submitting to his general, copies? or whether he should be required to carry on his correspondence through his general, so that the latter could promptly forward the communication endorsed with his own remarks and opinions? The latter is declared by the board to be the only safe rule, because "the general should never be ignorant of anything that is transpiring that concerns his command."

In this country, as in France, Congress controls the great questions of war and peace, makes all laws for the creation and government of armies, and votes the necessary supplies, leaving to the President to execute and apply these laws, and especially the harder task of limiting the expenditure of public money to the amount of the annual appropriations. The Executive power is further subdivided into the seven great departments, and to the Secretary of War is confided the general care of the military establishment, and his powers are further subdivided into ten distinct and separate bureaux.

The chiefs of these bureaux are under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, who through them, in fact, commands the Army from "his office," but cannot do so "in the field," an absurdity in military, if not civil law.

The subordinates of these staff corps and departments are selected and chosen from the Army itself or fresh from West Point, and too commonly construe themselves into the "elite," as made of better clay than the common soldier. Thus they separate themselves more and more from their comrades of the line, and in process of time realize the condition of that old officer of artillery who thought the Army would be a delightful place for a gentleman, if it were not for the "blue" soldier; or better still, the conclusion of the young lord in Henry IV., who told Harry Percy (Hotspur) "that but for these vile guns he himself would have been a soldier." This is all wrong; utterly at variance with our democratic form of government and of universal experience; and now that the French—from whom we had copied the system—have utterly "proscribed" it, I hope that our Congress will follow suit. I admit in its fullest force the strength of the maxim that the civil law should be superior to the military in time of peace; that the Army should be at all times subject to the direct control of Congress, and I assert that from the formation of our Government to the present day, the Regular Army has set the highest example of obedience to law and authority; but for the very reason that our Army is comparatively so very small, I hold that it should be the best possible, organized and governed on true military principles, and that in time of peace we should preserve the "habits and usages of war," so that when war does come, we may not again be compelled to suffer the disgrace, confusion and disorder of 1861.

The commanding officers of divisions, departments and posts should have the amplest powers not only to command their troops but all the stores designed for their use, and the officers of the staff necessary to administer them within the area of their command; and then with fairness they could be held to the most perfect responsibility. The President and Secretary of War can command the Army quite as well through these generals, as through the subordinate staff officers. Of course the Secretary would, as now, distribute the funds according to the appropriation bills, and reserve to himself the absolute control and supervision of the larger arsenals and depots of supply. The error lies in the law, or in the judicial interpretation thereof, and no code of Army regulations can be made that meets the case, until Congress—like the French Corps Legislatif—utterly annihilates and "proscribes" the old law and the system which has grown up under it.

It is related of Napoleon that his last words were "Tete-d'Armee." Doubtless as the shadow of death obscured his memory, the last thought that remained for speech was of some event, when he was directing an important "head of column." I believe that every general who has handled armies in battle must recall from his own experience the intensity of thought on some similar occasion, when by a single command he had given the finishing stroke to some complicated action; but to me recurs another thought that is worthy of record, and may encourage others who are to follow us in our profession. I never saw the rear of an army engaged in battle, but I feared that some calamity had happened at the front. The apparent confusion, broken wagons, dead horses, men lying about dead and maimed, parties hastening to and fro in seeming disorder, and a general apprehension of something dreadful about to ensue—all these signs, however, lessened as I neared the front, and there the contrast was perfect; perfect order, men and horses full of confidence, and it was not unusual for general hilarity, laughing and cheering. Although cannon might be firing, the musketry clattering, and the enemy's shot hitting close, there reigned a general feeling of strength and security that bore a marked contrast to the bloody signs that had drifted rapidly to the rear; therefore for comfort and safety I surely would rather be at the front line than the rear line of battle. So also on the march, the head of a column moves on steadily, whilst the rear is alternately halting and then rushing forward to close up the gap; and all sorts of rumors, especially the worst, float back to the rear. Old troops invariably deem it a special privilege to be in the front, to be at the "head of column," because experience has taught them that it is the easiest and most comfortable place, and danger only adds zest and stimulus to this fact.

The hardest task in war is to lie in support of some position or battery under fire without the privilege of returning it; or to guard some train left in the rear within hearing, but out of reach of danger; or to care for the wounded and dead of some corps which is too busy ahead to care for their own.

To be at the head of a strong column of troops, in the execution of some task that requires brain, is the highest pleasure of war, a grim one and terrible, but which leaves on the mind and memory the strongest mark; to detect the weak point of an enemy's line; to break through with

vehemence and thus lead to victory; or to discover some key point and hold it with tenacity; or to do some other distinct act that is afterwards recognized as the real cause of success. These all become matters that are never forgotten. Other great difficulties experienced by every general, are to measure truly the thousand and one reports that come to him in the midst of conflict; to preserve a clear and well defined purpose at every instant of time, and to cause all efforts to converge to that end.

To do these things he must know perfectly the strength and quality of each part of his own army, as well as of his opponent, and must be where he can personally see and observe with his own eyes, and judge with his own mind.

No man can properly command an army from the rear, he must be "at its front," and when a detachment is made, the commander thereof should be informed of the object to be accomplished, and left as free as possible to execute it in his own way, and when an army is divided up into several parts the superior should always attend that one which he regards as most important. Some men think that modern armies may be so regulated that a general can sit in an office and play on his several columns like on the keys of a piano; this is a fearful mistake. The directing mind must be at the very head of the army—must be seen there, and the effect of his mind and personal energy must be felt by every officer and man present with it, to secure the best results. Every attempt to make war easy and safe will result in humiliation and disaster.

Lastly, mail facilities should be kept up with an army if possible, that officers and men may receive and send letters to their friends, thus maintaining the home influence of infinite assistance in discipline. Newspaper correspondents with an army, as a rule, are mischievous. They are the world's gossips, pick up and retail the camp scandal, and they gradually drift to the headquarters of some general who finds it easier to make reputation at home than with his own corps or division.

They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts which, to an enemy, reveal a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring army officers into the political controversies of the day, which are always mischievous and wrong.

Yet so greedy are the people at large for war news, that it is doubtful whether any army commander can exclude all reporters, without bringing down on himself a clamor that may imperil his own safety. Time and moderation must bring a just solution to this modern difficulty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN LICKEL, New York, September 3, 1874, writes: "Please have the kindness to tell me the location of the different recruiting offices of New York city as they are existing now." Answer.—The only recruiting officers on duty in New York city are as follows: 109 West street, Captain James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry, in charge; 100 Walker street, Captain J. S. Casey, Fifth Infantry, in charge. No recruiting is going on at present, but may be resumed in a month or two.

INTERESTED, Camp Halleck, Nev., September 1, 1874, writes to us as follows: "I would respectfully ask you to answer the following question through the columns of your paper. How much company funds is a company allowed by the regulations and the customs of the service to carry on the account current of company's fund?" Answer.—No amount is specified by either. The accounts must be made up every April, August, and September, and also when the company changes commanders. The fund is solely for the benefit of the enlisted men.

MADE ISLAND, September 1, 1874, writes: "I wish to be informed if upon a naval court-martial it is legal for the president of the court to overrule upon his own responsibility any legal objection made by accused? The case in question is this: Accused deserts his ship and enters another in the same service. About eight months afterwards he is identified and tried as a deserter from former ship. It was stated in specification of charge that he was identified, serving in latter 'as a seaman,' which was utterly false, as he was serving as quartermaster at the time of identification. Under this discrepancy he objected to being tried upon the charges, but his objection was at once overruled by the president. I refer to you for information as to the legality of this proceeding." Answer.—It is not proper for a president of a court-martial to overrule upon his own responsibility a legal objection raised by the accused. The question should be presented to the court for their determination. The fact that the specification stated that the accused was identified as serving "as a seaman" when arrested, whereas he was really serving as a quartermaster, does not vitiate the record. A quartermaster is simply rated as such, at the pleasure of a commanding officer. Seaman is a general term.

ENLISTED MAN, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1874, writes: "A decision through the columns of your paper is respectfully requested as to the point, which has been argued upon and dilated upon again and again by many enlisted men in the Army. There is no regulation that I am informed of that bears immediately on the subject, and it appears that regiments have different modes of action, and in each one the accustomed practice has, like many other customs in the service, become a rule: In the case of a non-commissioned officer re-enlisting, can his rank (lineal) properly be considered or allowed to continue on the warrant which was issued him in his previous enlistment? Does not the fact of his being discharged annul the contract with the United States? If not, why the necessity of going through the form of examination and swearing in again? Instances of difference I know from my own personal knowledge where regimental regulations collide with each other. A first sergeant of artillery was discharged and re-enlisted the same day. The regimental commander issued him a new warrant dated from the date of his re-enlistment, which of course placed him at the foot of the roster of sergeants in his regiment. The custom in regiments in this vicinity, with which I am acquainted, is, when a non-commissioned officer is discharged and re-enlists his rank still holds good, and no warrant is issued. It appears to many that by this system of some regiments issuing new warrants and others not doing so, in case of two regiments following different rules being thrown together at the same post, injustice would be done to many non-commissioned officers, as regards seniority, and that discipline is in danger of suffering thereby." Answer.—We cannot undertake to decide authoritatively a case where no regulation exists to control it. The privileges and inducements offered to re-enlisting men would seem to imply that the practice of those regiments who allow the warrant to remain in force is the correct one. Otherwise, the loss of rank suffered on re-enlistment would be a direct discouragement to any non-commissioned officer tempted to try the experiment. The absence of any regulation leaves the subject technically open, and shows the need of that revision which we all hope for.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR.

THE N. R. A. have slightly altered their programme from that published in our last week's issue, by increasing the value of a few of the prizes. The Cavalry Match calls forth three handsome prizes and three little consolation prizes of five dollars apiece; the First brigade headquarters have given a Ward Burton magazine carbine for second prize in the Officers' Match; Mr. J. H. Steward, a London optician, has added three prizes, for the highest individual scores in the military and long range matches; and Horstmann Brothers and Allen have given a dress sword for third prize in the Officers' Match. It is expected that the Judd Match, Cavalry Match, Sportsmen's Match, and the first stage of the First and Second Division, State, and Officer's Matches, will be shot on Tuesday, 29th inst. The second stages of the military matches (except cavalry) together with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Match and the Gatling Match, will be shot on Wednesday, 30th inst. Next day will witness the All-comers', Press, and Consolation Matches, and Friday, October 2, will be consumed with the three stages of the Bennett Long Range Championship. The International Match will be shot at about 11 A. M., of this present date. Trains of Flushing and North Side Railroad to Creedmoor go regularly as follows, from Hunter's Point: 8:20, 9:30, and 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. Return trains at 4:42 and 6:40. During match week, additional trains will be run as soon as sufficient people gather at Hunter's Point to make it necessary. Ferry from James Slip, half an hour before train; from Thirty-fourth street, twenty minutes before train. Excursion tickets fifty cents. Admission to range, fifty cents, on match days, except to members of the N. R. A., who must wear their badges or pay. Entries made after Friday, 25th inst., pay fifty per cent extra. No entry can be made when a match is once begun.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.—This document, for last year, on the principle that it is never too late to mend, we welcome to our table. Typographically, it is considerably deteriorated from the previous volume, and it contains nothing of interest at the present date. The portion relating to Creedmoor and recommending changes in the law regarding the same was attended to last session, and leaves the National Rifle Association a State Institution, with full power of improvement. The reports of subordinates to the Albany office are chiefly remarkable for their variety of style, even when rendered under identical sections and paragraphs. For a specimen of brevity, if not very military in style, we commend that emanating from the Fifth division to our readers. The allusion to the inclemency of the elements during the inspection is quite heartfelt, and the closing sentence is a model of condensation. The Inspector-General's report is very cheerful in tone, indicating considerable satisfaction at the state of the National Guard, and is full of sensible recommendations, especially as to uniforms. He recommends the abolition of epaulettes for drum majors, bandmen, and orderlies, as tending to confusion. This is very necessary. The abuse is bad enough here, but is a little worse in Massachusetts, where it is well nigh impossible to tell "who is who," when one gets among the bandmen, officers, and cavalry soldiers. All three wear shoulder knots, and it takes a great deal of experience and knowledge of men to avoid addressing a bandman as lieutenant or major, according to the bars or leaves which he carries on his shoulders. It appears that the grand aggregate of the State forces at the close of last year was 23,360 men, all told, which force was, nevertheless, saddled with eight major-generals and twenty brigadier-generals, nominally in command of as many divisions and brigades, not to speak of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, on which brigadiers are clustered like grapes on the bunch or strawberries on a hill. When we consider that every governor who goes out in two years implies another coming in, with a fresh crop of brigadiers, and staff colonels innumerable, and that all this time the rank and file remain about the same in number, it prompts us to inquire whether the same amount of work might not be done better and more cheaply by proportioning the rank of the superior officers to the rank and file. Under the recommendation of Adjutant-General Townsend, fully concurred in by General Rathbun, the present incumbent, the militia of New York is to be reduced as soon as practicable to twenty thousand men. This force, at the commencement of a war, would represent two, or at the most three, divisions. As it is, we keep up the farce of maintaining eight divisions, of which only two approximate reality; while of the remaining six, two contain only a single brigade each, and one of these brigades contains only a weak battalion. A glance at the "recapitulation by divisions" and a comparison with the map will show that our New York State militia is at present the greatest delusion and snare, as far as an effective force is concerned. It has become so much the fashion for successive chiefs of staff in their yearly reports to congratulate the State on having a force "never in a better condition than at the present time," that even Adjutant-General Rathbun, able and efficient as he has undoubtedly proved himself, cannot resist the voice of the siren, luring him on to the same stereotyped utterance, which we accordingly find. When he further says: "In all the attributes of an effective force I am warranted in saying that it is unequalled in any other State," we fear that he indulges State pride to an unwarranted extent. "The attributes of an effective force" can hardly be seriously claimed for eight divisions and twenty brigades, numbering only twenty-three thousand men, with a staff utterly untrained in any one of the details of administration, with "engineer officers" who could not make a topographical sketch to save their lives, with commissaries and quartermasters who never drew a ration or a pound of forage, and who would be as green to-morrow if put to their proper duties, as they were before the war. The only staff departments in the State that can pretend to be fit for

an "effective force" are those of the Adjutant-General and the Medical Department; and the latter of these, while officered by professional men, is utterly unprovided with material or transportation. In a word, were war to arise to-morrow, the militia of New York could not equip and put into the field a single division fit for active campaigning, and no one knows this better than it is known at Albany. Custom and routine are as bands of iron on men in official life, and we cannot blame the Adjutant-General for using the same meaningless phrases as his predecessors, but we hope that a new start is at hand for New York in these matters. Massachusetts has reduced her forces to a division, which is a real division, armed, equipped, and ready to march, only lacking transportation. Connecticut has a real brigade. New York and Pennsylvania remain, boasting of their militia, stolidly ignoring all deficiencies, and priding themselves on an "effective force" which is only a congeries of dry bones and skeleton divisions.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—A correspondent recently suggested to us that the system of team scores, while very handy and easily recognized, was by no means a fair criterion of the relative merit of different organizations at the targets. He proposed that the total number of points made should be divided by the number of men firing, and that thus the regimental average would represent the correct rank of each regiment in the scale of marksmanship. On examining the score tickets of many of the regiments, we became convinced that neither would this method be absolutely impartial, as the shooting assumed several different phases. At the cost of considerable labor, we have endeavored to present to our readers a table which shall represent fairly the record of those of our regiments that fired this year at Creedmoor. Owing to the want of proper blanks from the Adjutant-General's office, none of the brigade rifle inspectors have yet made any report, and we have been obliged to rely on the courtesy of individuals for our materials. In the First and Second brigades of New York, and in the Fifth of Brooklyn, we experienced no difficulty. The rifle inspectors of the Eleventh brigade, of Brooklyn, and Third brigade, of New York, seem to have left the whole matter in the hands of the regiments, and we have been unable to collate the reports. We have, therefore, determined to defer the report on those brigades till we can get in the reports from all the regiments together—a matter of considerable trouble to us, where we have to hunt up so many different regiments. It occurred to us that the number of men missing the target altogether in seven shots at 200 yards would prove a heavy handicap on regiments of any strength, and that at least three classes should be presented. The average points per shot in the whole regiment of course prove very low, nowhere rising, except in the team scores, as high as two, even among those who made enough points to go back to 500 yards, and many other results of the table are equally interesting. We present, therefore, below a comparative table of the shooting qualities of regiments of the First and Second divisions N. G. S. N. Y. as shown at their Creedmoor practice this summer. For the sake of compactness we have divided each regiment into three classes, as follows:

Class I. embraces men making 8 points or more at 200 yards, and firing at 500 yards.

Class II. embraces men who hit the target at 200 but failed to qualify for 500 yards.

Class III. embraces men who failed to hit the target at all.

	Number in class.			Average points per shot.		Total av. Team per shot.	
	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.		
FIRST BRIGADE.							
Seventy-ninth	72	45	43	1.81	0.94	0.72	2.91
Twelfth	72	109	32	1.55	0.99	0.73	2.64
Sixty-ninth	85	81	34	1.67	0.43	0.88	2.53
Seventy-first	79	109	74	1.37	0.40	0.58	2.11
FIFTH BRIGADE.							
Thirteenth	43	98	42	1.40	0.38	0.58	2.00
Fourteenth	63	89	53	1.42	0.37	0.59	2.19
Fifteenth Battalion	57	61	26	1.31	0.43	0.69	1.93
Twenty-eighth	53	82	26	1.52	0.37	0.69	2.18
SECOND BRIGADE.							
Fifth	81	110	83	1.45	0.38	0.57	2.16
Sixth	17	78	51	1.31	0.30	0.31	1.34
Eleventh	54	100	49	1.38	0.39	0.56	2.05
Eighty-fourth	61	64	40	1.46	0.34	0.67	2.01
Sixty-ninth	103	86	38	1.42	0.36	0.78	2.26

The above table has many points of interest in its figures. It will be observed that the Sixty-ninth makes the best average of all the infantry regiments, on dividing the total number of points made by the total number of men firing; also that the same regiment, with the Twelfth have a smaller quantity of regular "duffers" in proportion to their numbers than any other regiments. The average of the First brigade is the best, then comes the Second, then the Fifth. The Sixth Infantry score is the worst of all, for even their picked team failed to make an average of hitting the target at both ranges every shot. The Fifteenth battalion also fails to make an average of hits, but the score is not so low and the battalion only boasts half as many "duffers." Another point is noticeable in the Brooklyn brigade, that the average of the two German battalions is ten per cent. higher than that of the American regiments, while the team scores of the latter are the best. The advantage of numbers is shown in the Seventy-first, which although handicapped with seventy-four "duffers," obtains an average of outers in the team score. The gallant Fifth, however, heads the list with eighty-eight candidates for the leather medal. From our recollection of the day, we are inclined to attribute this unusual number of failures to the near vicinity of the beer at the railroad depot. One curious feature is that the Ninety-sixth, which was generally supposed to have done only rather poor average shooting, comes out second on the list, from the score tickets, while

he team score of the same regiment is only fair. The best average at 200 yards, short of qualifying, is found in the Fifteenth battalion, which, with the Twenty-eighth, has the smallest absolute number of bad shots in the whole table.

If the adjutants of the other regiments which have fired will send us in a list of the numbers of men in the classes, with their average points, as in this table, we shall be happy to conclude the list at a future time.

OUR IRISH FRIENDS.—The Irish team have been enjoying themselves famously, to judge from appearances, since the rain stopped. To be sure they had a hard time last week, but Monday's clearing up made amends for it all. The Amateur Club has feasted them, the city has made them welcome, the National Rifle Association has done its share of the entertainment, and all parties are looking forward with great expectations to the match on Saturday, the 26th. Our great gunmakers, the Remingtons, have not been behind in courtesy. Last Saturday their Diamond Badge Match came off, and Mr. Alford, on behalf of E. Remington and Sons, tendered a cordial invitation to the visitors to participate in the match, offering to provide them with rifles and ammunition to cover the rules. Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, replied in terms that show how high the reputation of American breech-loaders has risen since the late Canadian matches. He says:

WINDSOR HOTEL, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

A. Alford, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving your letter last evening too late to reply to it yesterday. It is most kind of you to offer rifles to myself and friends to shoot in the match to-day at Creedmoor. I have formed so high an opinion of the Remington that I will be happy to shoot with one of yours next week provided the usual long range sights are affixed; perhaps, therefore, you will kindly send the rifle here on Monday about 10 o'clock A. M.; but pray do not think of it if it is not perfectly convenient for you.

Very faithfully,

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

This letter, coming from the source it does, may be said to contain one of the highest compliments ever paid to American arms by people of the well known conservative notions of the members of the Irish team, who have stuck to their muzzle-loaders for twelve years of prize shooting; and the compliment, we venture to say, will not prove undeserved.

WILLIAMSBURG TURNER CADETS.—Our readers will have noticed from time to time in our "Various Items" mention made of Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger's Cadets, and possibly wondered who and what they were. Last week the question was answered by a very creditable parade and review, ending with a sham-fight, in the open ground to the east of Brooklyn known as Ridgewood Park. The Germans are fonder of athletic exercises than almost any other class of our population, and carry them on in a more scientific manner, with less danger of accident, and with more cheapness, than our body of men equally numerous. Their gymnastic societies, under the collective designation of the Turnverein, hold yearly festivals which are very enjoyable, and which are generally free from the fights so much the rule among young men of an athletic turn. This is in a large measure due to the fact that most societies of Turners have a military organization, and supplement their exercises on the bars, etc., with military drills, which tend to preserve good order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger, of the Thirty-second Infantry, has long been known as a distinguished Turner, and has organized a very smart little company of boys and young men, known as the Rueger Cadets. Last week the different Turner Cadet Corps, of Williamsburg, New York city, Bloomingdale, New Brooklyn and Greenpoint united in a grand field day, and were consolidated into a regiment, of which Colonel Rueger was elected colonel for the day and permanent military instructor. The regimental consolidation was effected on Saturday, 12th inst., and the new regiment moved off to Ridgewood Park, where they expected to encamp. Tents from the State were not, however, forthcoming, and the lads were compelled to use the vacant buildings round the park as barracks. Next morning, after reveille at 6 A. M., the cadets were drilled for an hour in companies, and after breakfast formed regimental line, 305 strong. At 2:30 P. M. dress parade was performed, the precision of the cadets in the manual eliciting considerable applause. Afterwards the whole corps was formed into two regiments, which engaged in a sham fight, and a review by Colonel Rueger closed the exercises. In these young Turners exist the very best of materials for making soldiers, and we are glad to learn that the establishment of the corps as a permanence is contemplated. Whether organized as a part of the National Guard or under special charter, such bodies are useful if kept in perfect order, and the good character of Colonel Rueger in the Thirty-second for discipline satisfies us that his youthful command will be kept in good order.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—This command will assemble at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, in full-dress uniform, on Friday, October 9, at 7:30 A. M., whence they will proceed to Prospect Park parade ground, where the annual inspection and muster of the regiment will take place. Any member not provided with a full-dress uniform will appear in fatigue. Line will be formed on Henry street, right resting on Clark street. The quartermaster will furnish transportation to and from the parade ground. The importance of the presence, on the above occasion, of every member of the regiment is especially urged by orders, and it is announced that business will not be accepted as an excuse for absence, and that the severest penalties allowed by law will be enforced against all delinquents. An inspection of regimental and company books and records, by the brigade inspector, will take place at regimental headquarters Wednesday, the 14th prox., at which time the adjutant

and the company commanders will be present in fatigue uniform.

In pursuance of Special Orders from brigade headquarters a court-martial will convene at the city armory on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies, deficiencies, and offences in the regiment. Detail for the court: Major John H. Bergen, Fifth brigade, Second division, N. G. S. N. Y.

There have been commissioned in this regiment Henry D. Dumont, second lieutenant, vice Henry V. Gahagan, resigned; and James H. McDonald, second lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Goater, promoted. Honorably Discharged—George K. Cook, Company B; Richard Wiese, Company F, and Francis Garlich, Company H. John H. Hart, Company C, has been expelled.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment will parade for muster, discipline, inspection, and review, on Monday, October 19. Assembly at the armory, fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, field and staff dismounted, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Company drills will begin on Monday, October 5, and be continued weekly, from 8 until half-past 9 o'clock P. M. until further orders, as follows: Companies A, B, G, on Monday; Companies D, F, H, on Tuesday; Companies C, E, I, on Wednesday; Company K, on Thursday. The following named officers, non-commissioned officers and privates are designated as the "team" to represent the regiment at the second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor on September 29 and 30 and October 1, viz.: Captain Horsfall, Lieutenants Dunning and Carmichael, Drum-Major Strube, Sergeants Barry and Freeman, Privates Backer, Ferris, Greve, Lockwood, Magner, and Roux. Lieutenant Waydell, Privates Berrian and Canfield are designated as the "reserves." The team and reserves will be under the command of Captain Harding.

FIFTH BRIGADE.—The annual inspection and muster of the organizations constituting this brigade will take place at Prospect Park parade ground on Friday, October 9, at such hours as may be designated on the ground by the brigade commander. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions and Separate Troop Cavalry will report with their commands (the troop mounted), at 9 o'clock A. M., to the chief of staff, on the ground. The books, records, and papers will be inspected at 8 o'clock P. M. at the headquarters of each organization on the following dates, viz.: Twenty-eighth battalion, Tuesday, October 13; Thirteenth regiment, Wednesday, October 14; Fourteenth regiment, Thursday, October 15; Fifteenth battalion, Friday, October 16; Separate Troop Cavalry, Saturday, October 17. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions are charged with the duty of having the rolls properly made and forwarded to the brigade inspector (Major Wm. J. Denslow), at No. 329 Dean street, ten days before the day of muster. So much of General Orders from brigade headquarters as designates the second and fourth Mondays of each month, is revoked, and hereafter every Monday, from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M., will be the regular time for the transaction of business.

A court-martial will be assembled at brigade headquarters on the 7th of October for the trial of Lieutenant Frederick Fessler, of Company C, Twenty-eighth battalion, on very serious charges. The first of these is "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." This charge is supported by four specifications, connecting the accused with one Quartermaster-Sergeant Schilling in the improper charging of \$172 for farm-owners bills, etc. The second charge is of the same nature with regard to the offence, but concerns a smaller sum. The detail for the court will be Captain Hallenbeck, of the Thirteenth; Captain Fagan, of the Fourteenth; Lieutenant Pape, of the Twenty-eighth battalion; and Major Berger, brigade judge-advocate.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY D, Thirty-second regiment, Captain Schmitt, will enjoy a hop on November 2.

—THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston are preparing for their fall field day.

—THE Veteran Kranken Unterstuetzungs Verein, of Williamsburg, composed of volunteers of the late war, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Antietam last week.

—LAST week ex-Captain Peter Stuber, of Battery A, Second division, was presented by the battery with a very handsomely engrossed set of resolutions.

—LIEUTENANT Peter Bertsch, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, has tendered his resignation. The company loses a faithful and intelligent officer.

—RIFLE practice receives a great deal of attention just now, but nothing to what it will in another year. At present in America, it may be said to be in its swaddling clothes.

—THE Twelfth's team has beat the field at last on the practicing. On Monday last they made a score of 355, four points ahead of any yet made. On Wednesday they footed 347, with 36 at the head.

—THE contest next week is expected to lie between the Twenty-second, Twelfth, Seventy-ninth, and what is known on the turf as a "dark horse," which will probably develop itself about Thursday next.

—THE Canadians are to challenge the Irish team, win or lose the challenge coming from Ontario. They have some splendid shots there, amongst them the man who made 31 bull's-eyes straight ahead at 700, 800, and 900 yards.

—THE relative merits of Metford-Rigby and Remington-Sharps will be decided in a few days. In Canada they are beginning to drop on Remington at last, finding out that the "blasted gun does shoot quite decently, you know, by Jove—ah yes."

—RHODE Island is preparing for her annual brigade muster. The militia of Little Rhody consists of one division composed of

three brigades, and some of the brigades are known to contain as many as seven companies.

—OUR Irish friends have been practicing at Creedmoor with good results, but the odds are gradually shifting over against them among the betting men. One thing is probable. Many of the "knowing ones" will find themselves out of pocket.

—GOVERNOR Hartranft reviewed the First brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, First division, at Edgely, in Fairmount Park, on Monday, 21st inst. The brigade made a fine appearance and passed through the inspection which preceded the review with great credit.

—MAJOR-GENERAL Wood, commanding the Sixth division of the National Guard of this State, has ordered an encampment of his entire division to be held near Syracuse on the 5th, 7th, and 8th of October. Governor Dix will review the encampment on the last day of the meeting.

—COMPANY I, Twenty-eighth regiment, Captain Heerd, and Company F, Thirty-second regiment, Captain Karcher, are making arrangements for a grand moonlight parade and encampment in Williamsburg. It will take place some time next month. The probabilities are that some other companies will join in.

—THE formation of a Rifle Club in Westchester county is proposed. If Colonel Underhill, of the Twenty-seventh, does not take the lead in this, he deserves to lose the State prize at Creedmoor next year, a matter on which he is bound with his team. This year he has had no opportunity to train a team, but a rifle club would soon start the necessary interest. Get it up, colonel, and affiliate as quick as possible.

—THE Sixteenth Ward of Williamsburg has formed a Fred. Karcher Association and nominated our old friend Major Karcher for alderman. We hope he will be elected, for he is a very good worker, and is equally well known in the Thirty-second and at Department Headquarters for faithful service.

—AT the reunion of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery at Winsted, week before last, among those present was General Emory Upton, U. S. Army, of West Point, and author of the present Tactics. The general commanded the brigade to which the "Second Heavy" were attached during the late war.

—THE Third brigade, M. V. M., went into camp at Framingham, Tuesday, 15th inst., and broke camp, Saturday, 19th. General R. H. Chamberlin was in command. The brigade consisted of the Second regiment, Colonel Parsons, from Springfield and vicinity; the Tenth, Colonel Shay, Worcester and vicinity; Fifth Light Battery, Worcester, and Spaulding Light Cavalry, Lowell.

—THE First brigade will parade for review and inspection by General Shaler, at Tompkins Square, on Thursday, October 8. Brigade line will be formed at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The general staff, field officers, and adjutants of the regiments of the brigade will assemble for theoretical and practical instruction, at the armory of the Seventy-first Infantry, on Monday, October 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.

—THE team of the Twelfth regiment at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, on the 29th and 30th September and 1st October, 1874, will be Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve, Captains H. B. Smith, and Jas. T. Van Rensselaer, Adjutant Wm. H. Murphy, Lieutenants Chas. Heizman and Henry Fulton, First Sergeant John H. Wood, Sergeants Achilles Wood and Wm. C. Reddy, Privates W. S. Smith, John Beatie and T. J. Dolan. Privates Yager, Doerle, Waterbury, Carson, and Moran are designated as the "reserve."

—A REMARKABLE concession to the merits of American rifles comes from Canada. Mr. James Adam, one of the Ontario "cracks," and Mr. Joseph Mason, have recently purchased Remington match rifles. It was arranged that they should shoot against Messrs. George Murison and Frederick Schwartz, the former a frequent prize winner. The averages of the two rifles were as follows, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Remington, 3.47% per shot, or between centres and bull's-eyes; Metford, 3.19% per shot, or 7 per cent. lower. In another year or two we shall probably hear little of muzzle-loaders, for the breech-loaders, as now made, at all events by the Remingtons, shoot as well and better.

—THE field officers of the Second brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y., met on Saturday last, 19th inst., at the Military Riding Academy in West Thirteenth street to ballot for a commander of the brigade, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of General Funk. The first ballot cast resulted as follows: Two for Colonel Sterry, five for Colonel Villmar, three for Colonel Conkling, and one for Christopher Pullman. The second ballot stood three for Sterry, five for Villmar, and three for Pullman. Colonel Spencer moved to adjourn, as there was no chance of agreeing upon a person. He thought a fuller representation should be present. His motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned without selecting a commander for the brigade.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment is one of the best, if not the very best in Massachusetts, as far as drill goes, if we can trust our observations at South Framingham. It is also one of the first to supply us with news. We have received from Company K, of this command, orders stating that on and after September 17, 1874, all enlisted men of the command will report at company armory, 143 Broadway, Boston, in fatigue uniform, at 7:45 P. M., so that roll-call may be prompt at 8 o'clock for drill. This is giving to each man fifteen minutes before drill, and the captain naively remarks that any of the members that cannot comply with the order had better inform the company commander so that he may know what he has to work on, as it is his intention to get rid of all the dead wood of the company. Applications for membership are now coming in, says the captain, so that hereafter we shall judge who we want and who we don't; and we intend that the standard of this company shall be A No. 1 for the future.

CONNECTICUT.

THIRD INFANTRY.—The following order of duty was executed by this regiment on its field day at Norwich, September 18. Line was formed on Franklin Square at 9:30 A. M., and the regiment marched to Williams Park for battalion drill. Dinner call was sounded at 12 o'clock. Companies reassembled on Williams Park at 1:30 P. M., when roll was called, and all absentees considered as absent for the day. It is well to say that there were but few. The afternoon was marked by a review by his Honor Mayor Green and Common Council of the city of Norwich, at 2 P. M. Dress parade took place at 4 P. M., when the first sergeants reported the result of the roll-call, as above. At 4:30 P. M., the regiment returned to Franklin Square and was dismissed, after a pleasant day, only marred by wet weather, but having done credit to themselves and their State. Transportation was provided by the quartermaster-general as follows, viz.: Company A left Mystic for New London 6 A. M., returning at 7:15 P. M.; Companies A and D left New London for Norwich 8:10 A. M., returning at 6 P. M.; Company E left Williamsburg for Norwich 7:45 A. M., returning at 5:30 P. M.; Companies F and G left Putnam for Norwich 7:49 A. M., returning at 6:30 P. M.; Company H left Jewett City for Norwich 9 A. M., returning at 6:30 P. M.

WHAT IS "LLOYD'S"?

OF all the queer ways by which men have immortalized their names, there are not many queerer than that by which a certain Mr. Lloyd appears to have done it, and to have done it most effectually.

Little or nothing is known of this worthy, except that some time during the last century he kept a coffee-house in or near Abchurch lane, London; and as he had the good fortune to be largely patronized by ship-owners and captains, "Lloyd's Coffee-house," or the abbreviated "Lloyd's," came in course of time to be the recognized rendezvous for all who were in any way interested in shipping matters. Mr. Lloyd died, nobody knows when, and his coffee-house has long since disappeared; but his name still shines out in letters of brass at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange, and is familiarly known in the uttermost ends of the earth. The association which originated beneath his roof has developed into an organization having its agents and representatives in every seaport of any pretensions throughout the world, and has acquired such importance that the advantages to be derived from an official connection with it are found to be a sufficient inducement to undertake its agency, without any other remuneration whatever. So curiously has the name of the lucky coffee-house-keeper come to be identified with shipping interests, that it has in many instances been adopted by various continental associations; while it is said that there are still people who believe that he is the great potentate in shipping matters, and who occasionally write to "M. Lloyd, Londres."

There are at the present time two distinct associations known as Lloyd's, both of them having their head-quarters in London, and within a few yards of each other. The one with which the general public are, perhaps, most familiar, is that to which reference is made when a vessel is said to be A 1 at Lloyd's. This association, named Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and the offices of which are in White Lion Court, Cornhill, was founded in 1834, simply and solely "for the purpose of obtaining a faithful and accurate classification of the mercantile shipping of the United Kingdom, and the foreign vessels trading thereto." The original constitution of it has remained without material alteration till the present time. There is a committee for the general management of affairs; there is a sub-committee, appointed by them, for the actual work of classifying ships; and there is a large staff of surveyors, whose duty it is to inspect vessels, to furnish the committee with such reports as enable them to assign each a character. The details of this classification would probably have but little interest for the general reader. It will be sufficient to state that the letters A, E, etc., which are appended to the names of ships, indicate the soundness and seaworthiness of the ships themselves, while the figures which follow the letters indicate the completeness and sufficiency of their equipment—their rigging, boats, anchors, etc. Thus, a vessel which is classed A 1 on Lloyd's Register is not only a good, sound craft, but is thoroughly well equipped. She stands in this class for a term of years depending on the materials of which she is built and the quality of workmanship bestowed on her; and from it she falls, in the usual course of things, into class "A red," for a period of half or two-thirds of the time she stood in the highest rank. From this she goes into E, thence into E, and finally into Class I. When she is too old and cranky to be retained in this grade, Lloyd's will have nothing further to do with her.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business accomplished by the association may be gained from the fact that in 1873 they had upon the books upward of ten thousand vessels. The fee for a survey originally was ten guineas, but this was reduced to five guineas. Subsequently, rates were still further modified. The other "Lloyd's" may be found on the first floor of the Royal Exchange. Going in by the eastern entrance of this building, the visitor will at once see the illustrious name shining down upon him over a doorway on the right. The most conspicuous object, however, is a very imposing-looking individual in a gorgeous scarlet robe, who guards the entrance, and with the lungs of a Stentor shouts out, above the din and confusion within, the name of any one of the throng who may happen to be wanted. Only the initiated may pass this barrier; but one may stand without, and see pretty nearly all that is to be seen of this, the oldest of the two institutions known the wide world over as "Lloyd's."

Standing without the barrier, one may see into a handsome saloon, with a richly-decorated ceiling, supported on a double row of pillars, and with walls adorned by the arms of the association—a golden anchor on a blue ground. The room contains two enormous ledgers, a self-registering barometer, and an anemometer, which marks with a pencil, upon a sheet of paper, the force and direction of the wind at all hours of the day and night. There are still unmistakable traces of the coffee-house period in the history of this institution. The floor, for instance, is occupied by four rows of tables, shut in from each other by little mahogany partitions, in the usual coffee-house fashion; while, until a few years ago, the attendants in the room still answered to the name of "waiter." It is a scene of great bustle and confusion, the room being usually filled with a throng of people who buzz about apparently with the smallest possible reference to anything like business.

The insurance of a ship, unlike that of a house or a life, is usually undertaken by a considerable number of men or firms individually. There are companies engaged in this line of business, but by far the greater part of it is effected with individual assurers, or "underwriters," as they are termed. There appears to be no reason for this beyond the force of custom, which originated at a time when companies for this purpose were by law limited to two, the Royal Assurance and the London Assurance. The monopoly was abolished in 1824, but the practice which had sprung up in consequence of it survived; and at the present time, the greater part of marine insurances in London are effected with the men who are to be found seated at the tables in this large room at Lloyd's.

A transaction in shipping insurance is usually carried on through a broker, by whom the premium to be offered is arranged with the owner or freighter of the vessel. This being determined on, he sets forth on a slip of paper the particulars of the risk—the name, class and tonnage of the ship; the port she sails from, and that to which she is going; the probable length of the voyage, the sum to be assured, the premium offered, etc. The slip is then sent into this large room at Lloyd's, and submitted to various "underwriters." Probably no one of them will assume the whole risk. To do so with any approach to safety, it would be necessary to engage in business on a most gigantic scale. It is sometimes done. Usually the responsibility of every ship insured is divided among a considerable number of men. If the premium the broker offers is considered sufficient, one will append his initials to the sum of £100 on his slip of paper, another £50, and another perhaps £500, and so on, until the sum required is made up. The broker now draws up a formal policy of insurance, under which those who have engaged to do so write their names. Hence the assurers are called "underwriters." The second great ledger in the room records the safe arrival of ships; and the contents of the two, together with all other intelligence respecting shipping matters, are published daily in a little sheet entitled Lloyd's List.

Taking the two societies, "Lloyd's" and "Lloyd's Register," as they are popularly supposed to be, as one great concern interested in all that pertains to maritime affairs, they constitute an agency such as the world has never before seen, and without which British commerce never could have attained its present proportions. At home there is no vessel of importance that escapes their vigilance, and abroad there is no spot to which the telegraph extends with which they are not in frequent communication. There is no port which ships are accustomed to visit where they have not a pair of experienced eyes on the watch, and a representative ready to transmit intelligence, and to act on their instructions.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It will probably be nearly a year before the 80-ton gun is finished at Woolwich, and ready for proof.

A SPECIAL commission has proceeded to Woolwich to make a series of experiments with the Martini-Henry rifle, in order to discover, and, if necessary, remedy any defects which may exist in the recoil, the pull, or the overheating of the barrel or any other part of the weapon.

EXPERIMENTS are ordered to be made at Eastbourne next month to try the new English siege train, which consists of 64-pounder guns of 64 cwt., 40-pounders of 35 cwt., and 8-inch howitzers of 46 cwt., and is called the most powerful siege train in the world. Batteries are to be erected, shelled, and demolished, to illustrate the effects of a siege.

THE Committee on the Ships' Boilers of the British Navy, of which Admiral G. Elliot is the chairman, will, it is said, recommend radical changes in the whole system of building and supplying boilers for her Majesty's ships, and in their manufacture, iron will probably have to give place to steel, the durability and reliability of which for marine boilers is said to have been most satisfactorily settled.

FROM information which has been received at the School of Military Engineering it appears that those engaged under the North American Boundary Commission who proceeded from the school are getting on most satisfactorily with their task. They had reached about 750 miles beyond the Red River, and are now on their way back to Halifax to go into quarters for the winter. The work is expected to be finished in 1875.

TWO years ago the French Government decided to adopt the metallic cartridge in its military equipments, and an official commission was appointed to ascertain the best plan for altering the Chassepot rifles, one million or more in number, so as to receive the new ammunition. The commission has just decided to adopt the plan of alteration proposed by M. Gras, Captain of Artillery. The altered Chassepots will have a long range, and the accuracy of fire is considered very satisfactory news.

ACCORDING to a Vienna letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Krupp steel gun has been tested by a commission appointed by the Austrian Government, who, after three days' experiments, were highly satisfied with it. They proposed to the Vienna agent

that half the guns required should be cast at Essen, but that Herr Krupp should pledge himself to divulge the process of manufacture, so that the other half could be cast in Austria. The agent, however, declared that the secret could not under any circumstances be revealed. It is alleged that the guns can be made without Herr Krupp's assistance, but this is not believed in competent military circles.

THE Bishop of Mayence explains the reasons why the Catholic Church in Germany cannot take part in the approaching celebration of the anniversary of Sedan. The festival, he says, is not promoted by the entire people, but by a party which falsely represents itself as the representative of the German nation, and is taking the lead in the struggle against Christianity and Catholicism. German Catholics, moreover, have been held responsible for the attempt of a disreputable individual. Prayer for the German people is, however, always a duty, and the bishop directs his clergy on the anniversary itself, or the following Sunday, to pray for the restoration of that internal unity without which external unity is only an empty show.

IN the belief that much of the efficiency of the officers of the German staff is due to the so-called staff journeys, undertaken by the younger officers under the direction of a superior for the study of military topography and other subjects of military science, the practice is now being introduced into the Belgian Army. The fifteen officer pupils of the second year of the School of War (where the Belgian staff officers are formed) were to make, in the course of the present month, an excursion on horseback, under the direction of Staff Captain Crousse, to the provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, Liege, and Namur, to be terminated with a visit to the battlefield of Waterloo. Their exercises will consist in the drawing up of plans of campaigns, in organizing the quartering of troops, and in projecting camps for 100,000 Belgian combatants who are supposed to resist an invading army.

THE *Melbourne Argus* has the following among its news from the South Sea Islands:—"On the 30th of April, Captain M'Kensie observed what he believed was a submarine volcano in a state of activity. When about midway between Haabai and Tonga, two of the Society Islands, about twelve miles from land, he observed a large column of water shot up fully 100 ft. into the air. There was a dense cloud of what appeared to be steam rising from the ejected water. Captain M'Kensie was afraid to go sufficiently near to ascertain whether it was warm water that was ejected, but upon this point there can be little doubt. The spot where he saw the water sent up is marked on the chart as a shoal, and so long as he was in sight the water continued to be sent upwards with equal force."

AN interesting experiment, says *Nature*, was recently made, by MM. Bertrand and Mortillet, directors of the St. Germain Museum in the Camp de Manœuvre. The war implements constructed from designs of Trajan's Column were tested, when it was found that the catapult threw arrows a distance of 300 yards. The mark was hit regularly each time up to 180 yards. The same can be said of the *onager*, which sent stones to a distance of 180 yards with astonishing precision, although weighing 1-2 lb. The initial velocity was calculated to be more than fifty metres per second, as the time taken to reach the mark is not more than seven seconds, and sometimes less than five. All these apparatus are to be tried at a public exhibition to be given in the beginning of next October. We may add that elaborate descriptions of the catapult, ballista, etc., may be found in "Rollins' Art of War." From experiments which we have ourselves carried out it would appear that the catapult was a powerful engine of destruction superior in many respects to the earlier cannon.

AN interesting experiment, says the *Portsmouth (England) Times*, will shortly be made in Portsmouth Lake in connection with submarine warfare, to which great attention is being paid at present. The object on which the experiment is to take place has recently been constructed in this yard. It consists of three blocks of timber, or rather of numerous planks bound together with iron bands to represent solid blocks, each between 20 and 30 feet in length. Between each there is an interval of three or four feet, but they are all connected by several coils of wire, twisted into one which runs through the centre of the whole and out at each end. The whole construction will be placed a few feet under water and moored at each end. Underneath gun-cotton will be laid and exploded, the object being to ascertain the strain it will successfully resist. It is intended, we believe, to be placed across the mouths of harbors in time of war, to prevent an enemy's ships entering, and to the passage of which, it is believed, it would act as a formidable barrier.

APPROPOS of the approaching manoeuvres in Germany, the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that the difference of opinion between the two schools of German officers as to the future use of cavalry remains as unsettled as ever. Since the great manoeuvres at Dessau last year some of the chief tactical theorists, especially Colonel Verdy and Major Scherff, have very plainly given their opinions against the encouragement of any belief in the power of horse used in

mass on the battle-field. On the other hand, some of the best practical soldiers in the army, who are understood to have the weight of Prince Frederick Charles's authority on their side, advocate strongly the maintenance of the great traditions of Ziethen and Seydlitz. The latter party has evidently the most weight with the War Office, for we find that there are to be three sets of cavalry manoeuvres this autumn, though in each that arm will only be represented by the regiments of a single corps. Those of the 3rd Corps are to be trained at Frankfort on the Oder; of the 4th, near Magdeburg; and of the 15th, or Alsace-Lorraine, Corps, near Hagenau. One chief point to be settled at these assemblies is the value of the new Cavalry Exercise Book, as revised by the commission under General Schmidt, and now about to be formally adopted. Another still more important one is the mobility of the new horse artillery guns lately served out, which has been questioned by certain officers of the mounted services, and is to be fully tested and reported on.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that one of the new 38-ton guns for the *Thunderer* has just been completed in the Gun Factories at Woolwich. It will be remembered that the four 35-ton guns, or "Woolwich Infants," originally destined for the armament of that vessel, have been discarded by the Naval authorities, and doomed to spend a dreary existence in the forts within Cork Harbor. It was one of these four, in point of fact, which met with an untimely end some days ago by slipping away from the raising gear and sinking to the bottom of the water whilst being removed from a barge in that harbor. It has now, however, been determined to arm the *Thunderer* with weapons of the new type, and two have been hurriedly finished for mounting within its turrets at once. They are both of precisely similar description. The idea of increasing the diameter of the bore to 12-1-2 inches has not been developed in them, and in this respect and the rifling, they are like the original "Infant," but the proportions and contour vary considerably. The length, which is three feet greater than that of the old gun, is 19 feet; that of the bore being 16 feet 6 inches. The depth at the breech is 4 feet 9 inches. The ammunition used will be similar to that manufactured for the 35 ton gun, and no difference will be made in the charge at present. This is the first 38-ton gun that has actually been completed for service.

THE *Börsenzeitung* of Berlin says that the result of the trials made with the new Krupp field-guns con-

structed for the German field artillery has been in every way satisfactory, all accounts agreeing that they are superior to those hitherto adopted either by Germany or any other nation for use in the field. One of the causes of this superiority is that the new guns, besides having a larger charge of powder than has hitherto been employed, carry a long grenade with a very strong explosive mixture, so that when fired it bursts into two and a half as many fragments as an ordinary shell. The shrapnels, too, contain more shot than the ordinary ones. The loading apparatus works exceedingly well, and is simpler than that of the eight-centimetre gun; the powder used is coarse grained. The new guns are also provided with iron gun-carriages, and their total weight, even in the case of the heavier calibres, is not so great as that of the present eight-centimetre gun. The fuse apparatus alone is somewhat defective, but it is hoped that the necessary improvements will be made in it without much difficulty. The firm of Krupp has engaged to provide a sufficient quantity of these guns to equip the whole of the German field artillery, with the necessary reserve, by next spring. Remarkable on the accounts of these trials which have reached England, the *London Army and Navy Gazette* says that they show "that the German Army is about to have the most formidable artillery in the world," that the English muzzle-loading field guns cannot be "at all compared to the new Krupp breech-loaders, especially as regards the diffusion of shell splinters at long ranges with a very flat trajectory," and adds that "special reports have been received respecting the new and tremendous shell which give a startling account of its power."

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silver-smiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

If YOU WANT the best "Elastic Truss" for rupture, or best "Elastic Stockings" for enlarged veins, etc., write to POMEROY & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

CANFIELD-HASTINGS.—On Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. J. S. Jones, EDWARD CANFIELD, of Bath, N. Y., and JENNIE M., daughter of Major D. H. Hastings, U. S. Army.

CRAIGHILL-CHURCHILL.—At St. John's Church, Baltimore County, Md., on the 23d September, by the Rev. Joseph R. Jones, of Virginia, Colonel W. P. CRAIGHILL, U. S. A., and REBECCA CHURCHILL, daughter of the late Reverend Alexander Jones, D.D. No cards.

MINTURN-SANFORD.—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 18, GERTRUDE, daughter of Jonas Minturn, Esq., to Brevet Lt.-Col. Geo. B. SANFORD, Capt. First Cavalry.

WALTER-CATHERY.—At Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. John McVey, Lieut. ISAAC N. WALTER, U. S. Army, and Miss LIZZIE CATHERY, of Dayton.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HASWELL.—At Errol Dam, N. H., Sept. 11, suddenly, GOUVERNEUR PIERREFONT, only child of Alice and Lieut. Comdr. Gouverneur K. Haswell, U. S. N., in the 6th year of his age.

O'CONNELL.—At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on Monday, the 14th Sept., JULIET, daughter of First Lt. John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry, and Alice Amanda O'Connell, aged 8 weeks.

OBITUARY.

TODD.—Died at Pensacola, Fla., Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon GEORGE BRAINARD TODD, M.D. He was born in Oneida County, New York, and graduated at the University of that State. He also received Collegiate diplomas from other schools of medicine—the last from the University of Maryland, in which State he resumed practice, after the termination of the war of the Rebellion. In the early part of these troubles he volunteered, as an Assistant Surgeon, Medical Director Tripler, from whom he received most gratifying notice of professional services and manly worth. His self-possession in danger, his devotion to duty, and his patience in the surgery of "resection," with the desire to save limbs to the wounded, commanded the encomiums of his superior and the gratitude of the unfortunate. Dr. Todd was in many sharp engagements in the field; and in the Navy, during the closing years of the civil war, in practical iron-clad service. He not only gave his full professional abilities to each branch of our defence, with the pure patriotism of duty, but he combined these with the Samaritan tenderness of the true physician; and, when the cloud of war hovered over the seizure of the *Virginian*, he again offered in sacrifice domestic happiness and pecuniary profit, and volunteered, without reserve, for duty. An ornament to his God-like profession, he has fallen in the path of duty; and, in the hearts of those who knew him best, there will be deep grief, that so bright an example of manhood has been withdrawn from earth. His character was warmly appreciated and beloved by the humblest in official place, the lowest in intellect and the most obtuse in perception, as an honest, faithful man, in the discharge of duty and the obligations of friendship. But "tis not all of death to die;" and, in this is our comfort and future hope!

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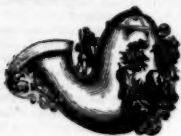
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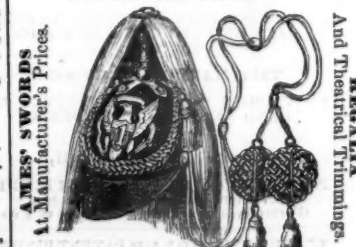
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